The Columbian.

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WHEN YOU WANT TO

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3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

DR. HEMINGWAY WILL LEAVE.

Has Accepted Call to Presbyterian Church In Camden.

On last Sunday morning, Rev. Dr. G. H. Hemingway announced to his congregation at the Presbyterian church, that he had accepted an invitation to become the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Camden, N. J. The announcement was not a surprise, as it was known that the call had been extended, and there were so many things in favor of his acceptance that it was generally expected that he would consider it his duty to accept.

The Doctor stated to his congregation that there were many attractive features about the Camden pastorate. It is a large field for work. It affords better educational advantages for his sons, one of whom will take a law course in the University of Pennsylvania, and the other two in the classical department. It brings the family much nearer to his daughter who is a teacher in the schools of Atlantic City.

The family will move probably about the 10th of January. For the past twelve years Dr. Hemingway has been the pastor of the Presbyterian Church. Marked success has attended his labors as a clergyman. The church has grown and prospered, and a church has been organized at Benton largely through his efforts. He has been one of the most prominent of the clergy in the Presbytery, and has occupied the office of Moderator. As a citizen he has been active in all movements that stood for the general welfare, and he has enjoyed the respect and esteem of the entire community, regardless of religious affiliations.

The going away from here of Dr. and Mrs. Hemingway and their family is probably a matter of congratulation for them, for they are going to a wider field with greater advantages for themselves, but it is a matter of keen and heartfelt regret to their many friends whom they will leave, and who will bid them God-speed, and good bye, with genuine sorrow.

FOUND TYPHOID GERMS.

That the mountain springs do not contain pure water, free from all germs of disease, was proven Monday, says the Berwick *Enterprize*, when several members of the Board of Health visited the springs in the vicinity of Summer Hill, and Shickshinny Valley and upon analization of the water, it was found to contain typhoid germs. Water taken from the large spring situated on the premises of Mrs. Smith, at the foot of the Shickshinny mountain was analyzed, and found to contain many typhoid germs.

The proof was one of great surprise to the farmers in that vicinity and every precaution has been taken to guard against an outbreak of the fever.

The boiling of the water for both domestic and drinking purposes has been started and pupils of the Summer Hill school, are made to carry their own drinking cups while at school.

Eggs being one of the most important articles of diet for tuberculosis patients at the White Pine Sanitarium, at Mont Alto, the State is about to erect a chicken house, 200 feet in length. It is proposed to keep poultry enough to furnish a supply of strictly fresh eggs of home production at the sanitarium.

MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP VS. SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Case Reversed By Supreme Court.

In a decision handed down by the Superior court, sitting at Philadelphia on Monday the Common Pleas Court of Columbia county is reversed in the case of the Overseers of the Poor of the Poor District of Mifflin township vs. the Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment for the County of Schuylkill, in which an order of removal was affirmed by Judge Evans. William Shepherd, of Pottsville, and William Chrisman, of Bloomsburg, represent the appellant, and Grant Herring, of Sunbury and T. J. Vanderslice, of Bloomsburg, represent the appellee.

The decision of the Superior Court is as follows: "Overseers of the Poor for the Poor District of Mifflin township, Columbia county vs. Directors of the Poor of the House of Employment for county of Schuylkill, (Q. S., Columbia.) Third assignment is sustained; the order is reversed and the order of removal is quashed at the cost of the appellee."

The story of the case dates back to 1904, when one Harvey Gearhart moved from Schuylkill county to Mifflin township. George Durlin and W. T. Bachman, overseers of the Poor for Mifflin township, fearing that he would become indigent and a charge on the Poor District which they represented took out an order of removal on the 10th day of December, 1904. The appeal was heard before C. R. Weiss and William Bogert, two justices of the peace, and an order of removal was granted.

On February 8, 1905, Frederick Portze, Anthony Schmicker and Benjamin Kauffman, directors of the Poor for Schuylkill county, took out an appeal from the order of removal, claiming that he was not liable to become a charge on Mifflin township, and that the order was not necessary.

Argument was had on the first Monday of March, 1907, and on April 1, 1908, a decision, affirming the finding of the justices of the peace was handed down by Judge Evans It was as follows: "And now, April 1, 1907, the order of removal is affirmed, and it is further ordered and directed that the Schuylkill county authorities pay the costs of this proceeding.

"By the Court,
"Charles C. Evans, P. J."

Upon the filing of the proper bond with William Chrisman and T. L. Gunton, as sureties, in the sum of $800, an appeal was allowed Schuylkill county and on May 6, 1907, a writ of certiorari was entered in the Superior court, and was made returnable the second Monday in January, 1908. On that day the respective counsel argued before the Superior court, at Scranton, and the case was taken under advisement.

Nothing more was heard of it, until the opinion was handed down in Philadelphia on Monday.

The third assignment of error, which is sustained by the Superior court, is that an error was made in not giving the proper notice to the person who was liable to become a charge on the poor district of Mifflin township.

Let not your left hand know what your right hand doeth, but see to it that your right hand does its full share in providing gifts for the poor on Christmas day. No other day is so appropriate for the exercise of benevolence.

We Extend to our Patrons and Friends

"THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON"

and we wish also to express to them our sincere appreciation of their generous support and good will in the past. We assure them all of our best efforts in their behalf during the coming year. Our business will continue to be conducted in such a manner, that we may not only retain our old patrons, but will gain many new ones.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest on Time Deposits

The Bloomsburg National Bank

WM. H. HIDLAY, Cashier. A. Z. SCHOCH, President.

CHANGE OF MANAGERS.

Geo. H. Hentshall who has been manager of the Columbia Theatre since its remodeling, has resigned, and S. R. Bidleman has succeeded him.

Mr Hentshall will return to New York and will resume the business of advance agent for a prominent theatrical company. During his stay here he made many friends.

Mr. Bidleman has all the qualifications to make a successful manager, and he will do so, provided he can secure the one very necessary thing, namely; the patronage of the public.

The theatre has been made modern, and first class plays have been presented, but the audiences have been small, and the lessees have lost money. Why is this? For some years past the complaint was loud that the Opera House was badly managed, it was not kept clean, it was not heated, only poor shows were given, &c. &c. Now none of these causes for complaint exist. And still the patronage is not sufficient to make the house pay,

The frequent cry has been heard that Bloomsbhrg needed a new Opera House. Talk of forming a syndicate for the erection of one was heard at one time. The gentlemen who were considering the matter are to be congratulated that they did not waste their money. The old opera house has been handsomely fitted up, but the patsonage is too small to warrant the bringing of good shows here.

It is to be hoped that the new manager will be able to impress the people with the necessity of patronizing a public hall, if they want the town to have the benefit of one. Neither the manager nor the lessees are giving shows merely to amuse the public, and if those who enjoy good entertainments will not attend when the opportunity offers, about the only thing to do is to cater to the class that prefers cheaper shows.

SHOP AT HOME.

Many people carry the idea that they can buy elsewhere cheaper than they can at home. While this may be true in some instances, there are so many reasons why we should patronize our own merchants, that the few nickles we might save are lost in many ways. There are few items we can not buy here and our stores are as good and cheap as you can find anywhere. No matter for what purpose money is needed, the merchants are the first men called on and the first to respond. They pay heavy taxes, they accommodate us in every thing we need daily and if we need a little credit, we can always get it provided we make good. To send money out of town is a dead loss to the town. The person who makes a business of sending away for his goods is not a friend of the town he calls his home. We make our money here and should spend it here.

EVERY CITIZEN A SOLDIER.

Every male citizen of the United States between the ages of 18 and 45 is to become part of the military force of the country and liable for military duty under the terms of a bill, if passed, which has been recommended by the President in a special message to Congress The bill provides for an elastic organization, and, as the President says, under its provisions it will be just as easy to raise an army of two millions as one of fifty thousand.

BARS CLOSE ON CHRISTMAS.

During the session of court on Saturday an order was made, all the Judges joining, to close all bars in the county on Christmas day. The order is as follows: And now December 19, 1908, it is ordered that the bars of Columbia County for the sale of intoxicants be closed on Christmas Day, December 25, 1908.

BY THE COURT.
Charles C. Evans, P. J.
Wm. Krickbaum, A. J.
Elmer C. Yeager, A. J.

Other business transacted was the following:

Col. J. G. Freeze, H. A. McKillip and W. H. Rhawn are appointed committee of the Law Library Association for the ensuing year beginning January 1, 1909.

In the estate of Jacob Moyer, deceased, upon petition of Sarah Moyer inquisition awarded returnable the first day of next term.

The bond of H. W. Terwilliger, executor of Jacob F. Rink, deceased, for the sale of real estate was presented and approved.

After hearing the testimony of W. H. Henrie, D F. Fegley and Mr. Nixon, the license for the Susquehanna hotel at Catawissa, formerly held by W. B. Shuck, was transferred to William Goodhart.

The restaurant license of H. P. Aurand, of Berwick, was transferred to J. F. Shoemaker after hearing the testimony of J. F. Shoemaker, W. C. Lenhart and James Rush.

In the estate of Kate Pope, Clinton Herring, Esq., presented his report as auditor which was confirmed nisi.

In the case of Adolph Moliter vs. The Bloomsburg Brewery Company, on motion of C. A. Small, Esq., judgment was allowed the plaintiff for $294.41.

In the estate of Abraham Bennet a petition was presented which was granted that the guardian join in an agreement whereby the estate can be settled amicably.

The bonds of A. N. Yost, guardian of minor children of Joseph H. Beishline, was presented and approved.

The bonds of A. N. Yost, guardian of the minor children of Lewis L. Walter, was approved by the Court.

FIRE DEPARTMENT ELECTION.

The annual election of chief engineer of the Fire Department and three assistants was held on Monday night, and resulted in the election of Edward Appleman of the Winona Fire Co. as chief, Otto Kemper, of the Liberty, first assistant, John W. Lewis, of Friendship, second assistant, and Roy Girton of the Rescue, third assistant.

There are several hundred firemen in town, but only 73 votes were cast.

$900,000 FOR ARMORIES.

The State Armory Board will ask the Legislature to appropriate $900,000 for the building of Armories throughout Pennsylvania, considering that this amount is necessary because of the numerous demands for such buildings which have come from almost every county. The amount appropriated two years ago was $400,000 but this sum was insufficient to meet more than a fraction of the requests, some of which were accompanied by offers of lots if the State would build the armories.

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FREE!

How it will be Done

We have placed in our Store a beautiful clock containing a number of Silver Dollars. This clock will be wound up and allowed to run down each week.

With Each Cash Purchase of $1.00

We give you a card on which a "time of day" is stamped. Bring cards to our store on following dates when the prizes will be given to the persons holding the nearest correct time the clock stops.

$5.00 will be given every Monday at 4:30 p. m., on and after December 7, closing with a $10 gold gift on March 8, 1909.

TOWNSEND'S
CORNER
CLOTHING STORE,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW TO WEAR IT.

Our Special Correspondent Writes Entertainingly to Women.

FROM THE METROPOLIS

The New Sheath Skirt Has Not Yet Been Adopted by the American Woman, But is Finding Favor Through Modification—Brown is Holding Its Own in Millinery.

BY JULES THEROW.

The Japanese sleeve remains a picturesque heritage to the list of home dresses, having reached this realm just before its influence began to lessen in the world of dressy models. It gives quaint and appropriate air to the simplest lingerie robe and can be made as simply as the taste dictates.

Fine cambric, mull and wash silk are among the materials that make charming lingerie dresses, being mounted over linings of thin paper muslin or silk in delicate shades of green, mauve, pink or blue.

A close well-fitting princess slip is a very useful garment to include in the wardrobe in any event, for not only may it be used with house gowns, but as a foundation for semi-transparent lingerie dresses.

Quite a novelty in house gowns is this model, carried out in soft blue cotton crepe. It is made on one piece and nothing could be more comfortable to wear. The neck is cut

A NOVEL HOUSE GOWN.

out square and not too deep, then partly filled in with soft cream colored lace. Bands of black silk outline the neck and continue as pipings down the opening of the front. Large buttons covered with blue silk are the most conspicuous feature of the robe and the sleeves cut in one are caught up in full folds to the elbow, where they are finished with little plaitings of plainly hemmed linen.

The quest of charming millinery is only a step or two this year, for everywhere one is surrounded with countless pretty shapes, artistically trimmed and suitable for all the purposes of the well gowned woman.

All of the shades of brown are holding their own, despite the fact that this color has reached the zenith of its popularity this year. A

A STUNNING STRAW HAT.

picturesque model is shown here in russet brown straw, finely plaited. The brim is stitched along the edge with a narrow fold of soft satin straw and the high crown is almost concealed under a trimming of rich brown ostrich tips and plumes.

At the sides the brim shows its greatest width and the left is even broader than the right side, being given a casual turn to enhance its smart outline.

For formal wear, picture this hat in the ultra-fashionable white plisse lace, showing glimpses of blush rose velvet and tulle, mingled in with plumes and you have one of the choicest confections that the millinery world has produced this year.

American women have not yet adopted the bona fide Directoire frocks of their Parisian sisters, but the new sheath skirt is finding favor through modifications which make it acceptable to conservative taste. Instead of the divided skirt there are series of little panels let in below the knees that give fulness where fulness is permitted but the materials are all so soft and graceful that they cling as closely to the figure as possible.

Striped silk can be used very effectively in duplicating this dress if it is made in one piece, fitting per-

THE NEW SHEATH SKIRT.

fectly snug, though there are some folds at the front to break the plainness about the waistline.

The corsage is draped down to a waistline of Empire length, then falls in bloused effect over the skirt.

Narrow bands of plain satin, piped with embroidered braid outlines the deep V into which the waist is cut back and front. The yoke and sleeves are of embroidered linen inset with little patches of silk floss, and the trimmed crowned hat is of leghorn trimmed with ribbon, velvet and plumes.

"BEST AGE" FOR MARRYING.

Modern Fashion to Postpone it Almost reaches Dancer Point.

Is there a "best age" for for marrying? The heroines of Jane Austen reckoned spinsterhood their certain doom if they reached the years of two or three-and-twenty without a prospect of matrimony, and the matures brides of 17 and 18 were supposed to travel the road that a good and obdelent daughter should go, if she did not care to be numbered as the eccentric member of the family.

Spinsterhood in the "good old days was indeed something to be avoided, and the parents of daughters early married were enviably regarded and sincerely congratulated on their good fortune.

According to our present view, mighty is the change regarding this momentous subject. Common sense has been happily vouchsafed to the modern pater, and to their girls they are giving time to develop mentally and physically before these take upon themselves the onerous duty of managing husbands and the hazardous one of bringing children into the world.

School days with accompanying pleasures of life are no longer shortened and the pretty noddles are all the better preserved from the dangers of the eternal question.

To postpone the marriageable age of women is a tendency so clearly evidenced that perhaps there is danger of going to the other extreme; sooner or later we may regard the bride of 40 as rather a rash and giddy person to be in such haste to change her condition of life.

No sooner will this fact be established than we shall as is customary in all edicts of fashion, again turn wildly backward to the youthful bride.

But how unsettled and trying will be the intermediate stage! For the woman who considers marriage the aim and end of her existence perhaps it may be well to heed the advice of a present day novelist who suggests that "wise is the woman who marries between the ages of 25 and 30, even if her choice fails to reach the ideals set up in her salad days.'

She may escape the horrors of disillusionment and she will have reached a sensible age by the time her children need her guidance. Not being a rival of her daughter she will be able to readily understand the ideals of those who called her mother.

Noted Beauty's Novel Crusade.

Mrs. George Law, the young and wealthy widow who has the unique distinction of being accounted a beauty according to London, New York and Paris standards, started a crusade against newspaper publicity for society women, and hired an agent at $2500 per annum, to accomplish the work for her.

On Miss Nightingale's Staff.

Mrs. Mary Nelson, who died recently at Carrick-on-Shannon, at the age of one hundred and four was one of Miss Nightingale's nursing staff in the Crimea, and witnessed the charge of the light brigade. She danced a jig on her last birthday.

Delightful Retreat of Princess.

Princess Marie of Roumania, wife of the Crown Prince of Roumania, has a most delightful retreat. It is a nest-house built high among the branches of tall fir trees, and in it the princess spent the greater part of last summer.

Breakfastless Husbands.

A Portuguese proverb says that no man will ever make a good husband who does not eat a good breakfast.

A pretty and extremely fashionable way of treating tub materials is illustrated in this dainty frock for a miss of twelve or thereabout. It need not cost much since cotton fabrics may be used and the embroidery easily done at home. The dress proper is of polka dotted muslin, made in one piece with a belt of embroidered linen. Over the dress is worn a skeleton bretelle, it might perhaps be called and this is made of rather heavy linen with embroidered

FROCK IN TWO MATERIALS.

edges. The linen is cut away at the neck and turned back to form revers. It extends over the shoulders like a collar and does not continue to the waistline, although its lines are sometimes extended for the sake of variety. Frocks of this style and jumper models are very popular and easy to make. Combinations of materials is a mode borrowed from the fashion of grown-ups, but it is an effective one. Not infrequently the best parts of a nice dress that has seen service can be use. In this way with smart new material.

The craze for all-over laces for garments of all kinds is no better emphasized than in this exquisite lingerie model. The peignor is in blonde lace, a tone of the smart trimming which has not hitherto invaded the precincts of boudoir fashions. The lace is mounted upon a sheer foundation of blue silk muslin, producing a deliciously soft color scheme.

The front of the sacque is bordered with two-inch wide folds of lace braid having raised medallions of hand embroidery in shades of pale

PEIGNOIR IN BLONDE LACE.

ecru, blue and silver. There is a narrow yoke of eyeletted taffeta bordered also with the braid. Deep ruffles of blonde Valenciennes lace fall over the sleeves of blonde silk muslin embroidered with polka dots of pale blue and these, in turn are finished with frills of Valenciennes.

The craze for dyed laces grows and the woman who wishes to save can tint her own trimmings in the natural shades by using tea. The lace is dipped into the tea and allowed to stand a while, then it is pressed out gently, without ringing too hard and pressed between soft cloths. A little salt added to the tea is a secret for getting good color that is not generally known.

There are so many styles of millinery this season—and all of them smart—that one has to use the utmost discrimination in making a selection.

Three types are delineated here and all are simple in their smartness. In the center is a fine Italian leghorn with high crown trimmed with loops of black velvet ribbon. The brim turns up at the side and is held in

HATS OF QUAINT DESIGN.

place by a quill formed of rosetted ribbon velvet.

To the left is a flower toque formed of white violets. Around the crown is wound a band of taffetas ribbon changing from violet to pale yellow, making a delicious color scheme.

The third model is made of Panama braid, bound with ribbon and trimmed with cerise ribbon velvet.

SEN. FORAKER OF OHIO

The "Fire Alarm" Would Rather Fight than Eat.

A FOE TO COMPROMISE

Fought through the Civil War Enlisting at the Age of 16—Even Dignified Senate Could Not Hold Him Down—Has a Fund of Eloquence, Satire and Denunciation.

"Fire Alarm" Foraker dearly loves a battle. He is a foe to compromise. He believes that when he has once decided upon a course of action he is in the right and he will in no circumstances abandon the course. It has been said by some of his friends that he would rather fight than eat.

Almost with his nativity he developed those qualities which in maturer years showed that he was possessed of olfactories which loved the smell of political "villainous saltpetre."

Foraker went into the Civil War at the age of 16 years, fought all through that period of awful carnage, first as a private and then by gradual promotion for gallantry, came forth as captain. Within a brief period of four years he was graduated from Cornell University, was graduated in the law and was admitted to practice in the courts of Cincinnati.

SENATOR J. B. FORAKER.

He began the practice of the law in 1869. For ten years he fought for position at the bar and at the same time battled his way into politics. He was absolutely without other influence than that which he gained for himself by exercise of the genius of industry and the spur of ambition.

After the warfare of ten years Foraker considered his position secure enough to stand for an elective office. He was chosen Judge of the Superior Court in 1879, but his struggle for success had impaired his health and three years later he was compelled to resign.

For six years Senator Foraker neither held nor sought office, and then he again blazed out like a new star in the political firmament, this time at the national capital and in "the greatest deliberative body in the world." Against fierce factional opposition, he was, in January, 1896, elected to succeed Calvin S. Brice, who for six years had filled one of the chairs of the Democratic side of the Senate Chamber, and took his seat March 4, 1897.

In the Senate Foraker at once forged to the front. He was not abashed in that august presence. He took its measure and decided that he need be neither a freshman, a sophomore, nor a junior, but that he was fairly equipped to take his place at once with the mighty seniors; and it was laurels upon his brow that no attempt was made to give him that supercilious reception that has humiliated and crushed so many new Senators when they yearn to signalize their early days by ambitious efforts to set the Thames afire.

It was soon said of him that he had been chosen by destiny to lift Ohio from the comparative oblivion into which it had fallen in the National Senate with the lamentable decadence and death of John Sherman, who had been the last of a long line of distinguished Ohioans.

Amazing in his fluency, with a faculty for satire and denunciation developed to a degree that would be a bludgeon in the keeping of a man with less self-control and less judgment, Foraker delights in plain and simple and forcible statement, his terse sentences ringing with meaning instead of words. It is delightful to see Foraker rise after some speaker opposed to him has lashed himself into a fury, exhausting all the rhetoric, quoting from history and poetry since the days of Hesiod, look calmly over the Senate with his imperturbable countenance, an expression which says "Now mark how plain a tale shall put you down" before he utters a word, and then proceed to demolish the other with merciless exposure of his sophistry, illogic and unreason. In straightforward statement, clear and incisive, without waste of words, it is not extravagant to say that Foraker has yet his equal in the Senate.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Chas. H. Fletcher.

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THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

There would be far less friction in the world if people did not set up a rigid cast iron standard of their own idea of right and wrong and judge everybody else by it.

Are You Nervous?

Nervousness and sleeplessness are usually due to the fact that the nerves are not fed on properly nourishing blood; they are starved nerves. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes pure, rich blood, and thereby the nerves are properly nourished and all the organs of the body are run as smoothly as machinery which runs in oil. In this way you feel clean, strong and strenuous, you are toned up and invigorated, and you are good for a whole lot of physical or mental work. Best of all, the strength and increase in vitality and health are lasting

The trouble with most tonics and medicines which have a large booming sale for a short time, is that they are largely composed of alcohol holding the drugs in solution. This alcohol shrinks up the red corpuscles, and in the long run greatly injures the system. One may feel exhilarated and better for the being, yet in the end weakened and with vitality decreased. Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery contains no alcohol. Every bottle of it bears upon its wrapper The Badge of Honesty, in a full list of all its several ingredients. For the durggist to offer you something he claims is "just as good" is to insult your intelligence.

Supervisors' Blanks.

We have printed a supply of blanks for Supervisors under the new law, and will keep them in stock. They include order books, tax notices, and daily road reports. Samples sent on application. tf.

ALL THE GOOD QUALITIES of Ely's Cream Balm, solid, are found in Liquid Cream Balm, which is intended for use in atomizers. That it is a wonderful remedy for Nasal Catarrh is proved by an ever-increasing mass of testimony. It does not dry out nor rasp the tender air-passages. It allays the inflammation and goes straight to the root of the disease. Obstinate old cases have yielded in a few weeks. All druggists, 75c., including spraying tube, or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

It is doubtful if even the billionaire would admit that he has more money than brains.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

The Finest Language in the World

Benson—my friend Benson—is one of those invaluable men to whom one turns instinctively in times of tribulation. On that disastrous day when I left the familiar house in West Kensington in the character of a rejected suitor, it was to him I repaired.

"She's refused me," I said dolefully.

"Cheer up. Statistics tell us there are 102 unmarried women to a hundred unmarried men. Therefore"—

"Oh, hang your statistics! I want you to help me to get out of the country—to New Zealand."

"Why New Zealand?"

"I want to get as far away from this country as I can."

"I am afraid I can't manage that. But—do you know Calabar?"

"Yes. It's a dog biscuit."

"It may be, but it's also a district on the coast of Africa. A firm of merchants I know have a trading station there. The manager who has been out three years, is coming home in less than six months' time. I think I can get you the job, if between then and now you acquire a knowledge of the language."

"What language?"

"Calabar. The natives of the Calabar district speak a dialect unlike any other, and the manager of the station must be fully conversant with it."

In the end, after an interview with the head of the firm in question, I accepted the post, the appointment being provisional on my being able to converse in Calabar with a native missionary who was coming to England in four months' time to attend a gathering of African clergymen in London.

The question arose who was to teach me Calabar. Apparently no one in London knew it. Finally I sought out Professor Peters. The great authority on primitive languages proved to be a shabby little old man addicted to snuff-taking.

"The Calabar dialect," he "He proved to be a shabby little old man," said, "aye, aye. If ever a new edition of my book is called for I'll write an extra chapter on it. It's a very interesting language."

"Will you teach it to me?" I asked, and explained the situation.

"I'm too busy just now. I can't find time."

"You must teach me," I cried in alarm. "You're one of the very few men in London who know the language."

Still he demurred. On a sudden, however, after an extra big pinch of snuff, he changed his mind and promised me an hour three times a week, and to set me lessons, which, if I worked conscientiously, would make me proficient in Calabar in three months.

Greatly delighted at the upshot of the interview, I hastened home to find that my extremely musical landland, Mrs. Tompkins, was at her piano again. The incident chrystallized a nebulous desire to get away from Kensington and the vicinity of Miss Austin. Again I went to see Benzon.

"I'm tired," I said, "of furnished apartments, and landladies who play the piano at the afternoon and evening; and, of course, it will be impossible for me to study under the circumstances. Can you get me in somewhere as a paying guest in a quiet house?"

Within a week, thanks to the invulnerable Benzon, I was installed in Upper Hempstead, and devoting myself seriously to the study of Calabar. My hostess, a Mrs. Vaughan and her two daughters, Hope and Evelyn, completed the household.

Evelyn was a school girl, Hope a few years older, a somewhat clever artist, who illustrated Children's Christmas books. Her days were spent drawing impossible pretty children—princesses, fairies, giants, ogres, and animals with conversational powers.

We rapidly became friends. I wrote some appallingly bad verses to accompany some of her drawings which she couldn't sell, and a misguided publisher then bought them. To balance the obligation she heard me say my lesons in Calabar.

My progress in that tongue was surprising myself and earning me the commendation of the professor.

Every morning after breakfast I used to start translating the Standard leader into Calabar, and then putting it into English the exercise in Calabar set me by the professor.

At first I used to do this in my sitting room. Presently I got in the habit of staying in the dining room after breakfast. Miss Vaughn used that room for a studio, and we found we worked all the better in company. After luncheon we used to walk on the heath when neither of us had any special engagement.

Three months after I had moved to Hampstead a letter from Benzon informed me that the directive branch of the firm in question was on the point of sending another clerk out to Calabar, so that if I were still desirous of going I must be there in a week.

So much had been my progress that I felt quite certain of passing. Already I could converse fluently in the tongue to the professor. He was delighted at my proficiency.

"What's that? The black missionary from Calabar arrives next week. Oh, he does, does he? Well, Mr. Trent, stick to your exercises till then, and after you've met him, come and tell me how you've fared."

"I will," I promised, "and I'll settle up then," for hitherto I had not paid the professor a farthing; he had put it off, saying that he preferred payment at the end of the course.

The week pased rapidly. I worked hard, and, when not studying Calabar, read books about West Africa and discussed my future there with Hope. We promised to exchange letters by every mail. I was also to fill up my leisure time by writing a long fairy tale in verse suitable for a Christmas illustrated fairy book.

All too soon the Calabar native arrived, and an appointment was fixed at the office of the company, Benzon, at my special request, accompanied me, and punctually at the hour named we were ushered into the manager's private room and found him engaged with a big, black man dressed in European style.

"Now, Mr. Trent," said the manager, "just converse with our good friend here in his native tongue."

I immediately burst into Calabar speech, welcoming the nigger to the land of King Edward, and trusting he had had a pleasant voyage.

But the man only stared, and at last, when I ceased, he said, "Me no understand," and then began chattering in some gibberish utterly unintelligible to me.

I retorted in Calabar, begging him to answer in his own tongue, but all to no purpose.

Then I knew that Calabar was gibberish utterly different to the language I had been laboriously learning for three months.

"Paters has been having a joke with you," suggested Benzon, when this fact was at last clear, "or else he's taught you aztec or some other outlandish lingo by mistake."

"Mistake," I roared. "I'll go and kill him! Here I have wasted three months of my life"—and I rushed out of the office in a state bordering on frenzy.

I do not believe I would really have slain the eminent professor had I caught him that afternoon; but he was out, and his servant gave me a letter addressed to me.

"May I tell your mother we're engaged?"

"My dear Mr. Trent," it ran, "I am leaving England tonight"—it was dated the previous day—"for North Borneo to study hybrid Japanese, said to be spoken by the tribes in the interior. You have by this time, no doubt, discovered that the language I taught you was not Calabar, nor any West African dialect. Many years ago, when I was young and obscure, the dream of inventing a universal language came to me. With infinite care I compiled it, only to find that no one woould learn it. No publisher would publish a cheap handbook of it, except at my own expense, and I was too poor then to pay a printer's bill.

"So 'Unifico' as I styled it, died still-born. I put it away, and became in time a professor of languages. I, who had invented the finest language in the world—a language no one knew but myself.

Then you came to me and the temptatio.. to teach at least one pupil Unifico assailed me and I succumbed to it. Any reasonable claim for damages you like to forward to my lawyer will be met. Faithfully yours, Arthur Paters."

* * * * *

That day, after dinner, Hope and I sat on a bench in a secluded corner of the Heath. We talked in Calabar—I mean "Unifico." I append a translation of my speeches.

"After all, I expect I shouldn't have liked West Africa. I'm not sorry I'm not going."

"What did you say?"

"That's awfully sweet of you, Hope, it was the thought of being away from you that made the idea of leaving England so unwelcome."

"Don't say 'Mr. Trent,' say 'Walter.'"

"No, I know I shouldn't. I couldn't help it."

"No, I never kissed Miss Austin in my life."

"No, I never really loved before. How couldI, when I never met you?"

"I swear it."

"May I tell your mother we're engaged?"

Unifico is the finest language in the world.

WHAT PARAGUAY IS LIKE

A Country Rich Potentially But Poor in People.

A PLENTITUDE OF GIFTS

Its Government Is One That Progressive Nations Would Call Bad, Yet Our South American Neighbors Are Contented—Utter Poverty in Which the Natives Live.

Paraguay is one of the sisterhood of Latin-American republics which enjoys a plentitude of gifts but remains poor in the midst of vast potential wealth. Its Government is what highly civilized people, rejoicing in the benefits of what we call Progress, ranging from porcelain bathtubs to luxurious express trains, regard as "bad," yet the Paraguayans are contented. Anglo-Saxon onlookers in Paraguay lament that there are few factories, wire fences, cities with asphalted streets, policemen wearing helmets and the rest of the apparatus of civilization. Of course we are bound to join in the chorus of disapproval. A correspondent of the Buenos Ayres Standard, writing from Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay, in September, the early "spring" of the regions south of the equator, says:

"How glorious the flowers and young leaves! All Uaraguay is now one blossom, at a distance one sees a blueish haze in between the all-green of the forest. Farther, all a light yellow, and again a lightish pink. The fragrance one perceives miles off carried by the wind until lost, and for a moment one forgets the hardships and struggles of life upon earth and feels one's self more spiritual among these glorious accomplishments of the Great Spirit, and one wishes to be better if only for one moment, and to peep into the soul-life of after-life, with that intense desire to learn more, and know more about this magnificent nature, and how dull to have to return to every-day life; no time for thought, no time for anything but business, and to once more see all the miseries of life and not be able to help the suffering millions of whom Paraguay also has its share; one trip in the camp will show anyone in what utter poverty these people live, and in what wretchedness their children are born, bred and finally die, if they ever do reach the age of maturity, for the greater part die before they are one year old. Happily for them, they have but little sentiment, and all is easily forgotten; they are not a strong people, physically speaking, if so they would in truth be sublime, as Longfellow puts it:

'O, fear not in a world like this
And thou shalt know ere long,
Know how sublime a thing it is
To suffer and be strong.'

"Nor do I give them credit for being a strong-minded people, with some few exceptions."

Yet the correspondent depicts a country that has charms wholly lacking in the lands of cold northern mists and rains. The Paraguayans love their delightful country and probably find, though without conscious thought about it, that compensation which, after all, evens up things in a much bemuddled world. The correspondent adds:

"This misery is of course greatly due to themselves and the great thing for Paraguay is to get labor imported. Good, cheap workmen, are essential for the progress of Paraguay and especially agriculturists are wanted. This problem the Government has been trying to solve and I believe they are well on their way to obtain satisfactory results, although it is impossible to see any change as yet, the time having been too short. The new immigration law with a splendidly fitted out 'Oficina de Inmigracion,' all will in the long run tend to induce immigrants from all countries to come to Paraguay."

The "misery" may be evident from one point of view, but when we turn our gaze to the horrible slums of great cities in distant lands, we are inclined to regard the lot of the Paraguayan as something vastly better than that of the dwellers of the "East Sides," of London and New York. Doubtless many things in Paraguay may be "improved," but usually where civilization, with its immense complexities and demands, enters much that is satisfying to the soul of man departs forever.

The strenuous white race seeks to make over all people according to its approved model, but nowhere has it achieved contentment, and so it cannot bestow it as a gift upon the backward nations. The Standard's correspondent wants to see "good, cheap workmen" in Paraguay, but in the Argentine itself the workmen league themselves in guilds and unions and clamor for their "rights," while in more advanced hands the labor problem puzzles the wits of statesmen and employers. If the "superior" nations have not been able to conciliate the workingmen, there is small hope of Paraguay's realizing the ideal of the Standard's correspondent.

Necessity.

Necessity is the mother of hard work with the most of us.

Not Sisters

Now and again you see two women passing down the street who look like sisters. You are astonished to learn that they are mother and daughter, and you realize that a woman at forty or forty-five ought to be at her finest and fairest. Why isn't it so?

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DECLARES VICE A BENEFIT.

Dr. McElroy Says Drink and Drugs Destroy Human Perverts Who Can Be Spared.

Chicago.—"Vice is a benefit to society. It aids nature by sweeping out her overcrowded workshop, ridding her laboratory of misfits, defects and other worthless creatures."

So declared Dr. McElroy, of Washington, addressing the Hyde Park Women's Ethical Club.

"Men and women addicted to drink, drugs and other corruptive practices are benefiting humanity by their self destruction," asserted Dr. McElroy. "These human perverts, by the moral suicide, leave the world to those capable of self restraint and similar virtues.

"Nature consigns annually to her junk pile thousands of drunkards, rug fiends, 'sports,' loafers, gamblers and others of the criminal and quasi-criminal classes.

"Vice performs the office of judge and executioner, cutting off the careers of its victims at an early age, generally in the twenties or early in the thirties.

"People who have done much in the way of reforming drunkards have been surprised and astonished to find how little real manhood remained after whiskey had been removed from the equation.

"If the world were to suddenly quit manufacturing, importing and selling intoxicants I believe that the defective and delinquent classes would invent some other means of self destruction."

DEER SHARE HORSE'S MEALS.

Miner Surprises Buck and Doe Calmly Munching from Manger.

Wallace, Idaho.—George Heller, a Wallace mining man, returned from a trip to the New Chicago property, near Murray, in which he is heavily interested. He was at the mine for several days, driving a horse from Wallace and keeping the animal in a barn at the workings.

One morning when he went to harness the animal he heard strange sounds in the barn, and approaching cautiously, was surprised to see a large doe and a yearling buck standing on either side of the horse eating from the same manger.

It was well for Mr. Heller that he approached the door cautiously, for as soon as he was sighted by the doe she made a furious charge in his direction, and he escaped injury only by jumping behind the door and using it as a shield. The doe and buck then ran out and made for the timber, and Mr. Heller, having no gun, could merely watch their flight in surprise.

DIGS UP MASTODON BONES.

Farmer Finds Teeth of Great Prehistoric Animal.

Mason, Mich.—Teeth and bones, supposed to be those of a mastodon, have been unearthed on the bank of Willow creek on the farm of Charles Eckhart, three miles southwest of this city. Frank Warfield, who works the farm, recently found one perfect tooth, the crown of another and half of another split diagonally across the crown. The perfect tooth is about five inches long three inches thick and five inches from the crown to the end of the roots, which are broken off. The crown is black and highly polished. Some of the bones are apparently from the limbs, and two fragments of the lower jaw bone, which show where two back teeth had been imbedded, are together about twenty inches long.

Foresting Abandoned Farms.

Boston.—The abandoned farms of New England have been taken advantage of to a considerable extent for forestry work. About 2,500 acres have been planted with trees, and in the course of a few years these will prove profitable investments. In addition to this, several of the water companies have adopted the tree-planting policy as a means of fostering the water supply. The redemption of these farms is a very important thing to this section, for the increasing number of abandoned farms has been a matter of serious alarm for a long time, and this step seems to offer a solution to the problem of utilizing the land which has been standing idle. In Massachusetts this area of waste has been computed at 10 per cent. of the total area, while in Rhode Island alone there are no less than 228 of these abandoned farms.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

That keen observer of nature, John Muir, tells in "Our National Parks," a pretty story of a woodchuck.

In the spring of 1875 he was exploring the peaks and ridges about the head of the gigantic fork of the San Joaquin, and when passing round a frozen lake where the snow was ten feet deep, was surprised to find the fresh track of a woodchuck.

What could the animal be thinking of, to come out so early while the ground was snow-buried? The steady direction of his track showed he had a definite aim, and fortunately it was toward a mountain thirteen thousand feet high that I meant to climb. So I followed to see if I could find out what he was up to.

From the base of the mountain the track followed straight up, and I knew by the melting snow that I was not far behind him. I lost the track on a crumbling ridge, partly projecting through the snow, but soon discovered it again.

Toward the summit of the mountain in an open spot on the south side, nearly enclosed by disintegrating pinnacles among which the sun heat reverberated, making an isolated patch of warm climate, I found a fine garden full of rock cress, phlox, silene, draba, and a few grasses; and in this garden, I overtook the wanderer, enjoying a fine fresh meal, perhaps the first of the season.

How did he know the way to this one garden spot, so high and so far off, and what told him that it was in bloom while yet the snow was ten feet deep over his den? He must have had more botanical, topographical and climatological knowledge than most mountaineers possess.

A Parisian Character Dead.

Paris, France.—The revolutionary Libertad died recently in a local hospital from a kick which he had received during a stormy meeting. Libertad was one of the most curious figures in contemporary Paris. He wore no hat, but long tangled hair and a long beard. Over his scarlet shirt he wore a black blouse, and he was never seen without a crutch and an enormous cane. His language was terrific, and he rarely attended any public meeting without calling for blood. The man was a complete mystery. His most intimate disciples knew nothing of his history. On his death bed he begged hs friends not to arrange a funeral for him, as he had left his body by will to the Paris School of Medicine.

Maharajah's Wife a Beauty.

Paris, France.—When the Maharajah of Kapurthaila fell in love with the dancing girl in the streets of Madrid, Anita Delgado was not only exceedingly graceful but very pretty. He brought her to Paris to be trained for the position she was to occupy, and she developed into a handsome, stylish girl. He took her to his home in India and made her his wife with Oriental ceremony amid great splendor. Recently he returned to Paris, his favorite city, and brought his bride, now become a woman of surpassing loveliness. Copies of her latest photograph are eagerly sought.

Thumbless Monkeys.

The radical difference between the hand of man and of the monkey lies in the thumb. In the human hand the thumb has the "opposing power," which means that the thumb can be made to touch the tip of each or any of the other fingers on the same and; the monkey's thumb is non-opposable.

Miles of Human Hair.

The average woman carries 50 miles of hair on her head.

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TIME TABLE IN EFFECT June 1 1904, and until further notice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. ¶5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, *(9:40) 10:20 *(11:00)

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. at 6:15, †7:00, †8:00, 9:00, †10:00, †11:00, 12:00.

P. M. 1:00, †2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, †7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, *(11:00)

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 2 minutes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m.

First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m.

First car leaves Catawissa Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

¶From Power House.
*Saturday night only.
†P. R. R. Connection.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

Bloomsburg & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect Feb'y 1st, 1908, 12:05 a.m.

NORTHWARD.

	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
	†	†	†	
Bloomsburg D L & W	9 00	2 37	6 15	6 00
Bloomsburg P & R	9 02	2 39	6 17	...
Paper Mill	9 14	2 52	6 29	6 20
Light Street	9 18	2 56	6 34	6 25
Orangeville	9 26	3 03	6 43	6 50
Forks	9 36	3 13	6 53	7 05
Zaners	†9 40	†3 17	6 57	7 15
Stillwater	9 48	3 25	7 03	7 40
Benton	9 56	3 33	7 13	8 10
Edsons	†10 00	†3 37	7 17	8 20
Coles Creek	†10 03	†3 40	†7 22	8 26
Laubachs	†10 08	†3 45	†7 31	8 40
Grass Mere Park	†10 10	†3 47	†7 33	....
Central	10 15	3 52	7 41	9
Jamison City	10 18	3 55	7 45	1

SOUTHWARD.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
	†	†	†	†	†
Jamison City	5 50	10 48	4 35	7 00	11 30
Central	5 53	10 51	4 38	7 03	11 45
Grass Mere Park	†6 01	†11 00	†4 47	†7 12	....
Laubachs	†6 03	†11 02	†4 48	†7 13	11 53
Coles Creek	†6 12	†11 06	†4 53	†7 22	12 06
Edsons	†6 14	†11 09	†4 56	†7 24	12 10
Benton	6 18	11 13	5 00	7 28	12 35
Stillwater	6 28	11 21	5 08	7 38	12 45
Zaners	†6 35	†11 29	†5 17	†7 45	12 52
Forks	6 39	11 32	5 21	7 49	1 00
Orangeville	6 50	11 42	5 31	8 00	1 37
Light Street	7 00	11 50	5 39	8 10	1 4
Paper Mill	7 03	11 53	5 42	8 13	1 5
Bloom. P & R	....	....	....	8.25	2 M
Bloom. D L & W	7 20	12 10	6 00	8.39	2 1

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All communications should be addressed THE COLUMBIAN, Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1908.

He Should Not Be Sacrificed.

The Philadelphia *Record*, discussing the proposition of making Hon. John G. McHenry the Democratic nominee for Governor at the next election, and commenting upon Mr. McHenry's indisposition to be a gubernatorial candidate, says that he cannot withdraw himself from favorable consideration. "Any way, the office should seek the man and not the man the office."

This is all very well, but Mr. McHenry not unmindful of the honor which the mention of his name in that connection implies, believes that his present obligations to the public require him to give his undivided attention to his congressional duties, and that encouraging a movement that might divert some of his energies into another channel would have a recreant appearance. He has found legislative work agreeable and has adapted himself to it and feels that he owes his constituents his best efforts. Besides, it would be treating Mr. McHenry unfairly to take him from a successful congressional career and expose him to almost certain defeat in the contest for Governor, for the election of even the strongest Democratic gubernatorial candidate in Pennsylvania would be a miracle, and miracles are not happening in present day politics.

Teddy's Temper.

Angry at Girls Who Passed Him on Horseback.

Under the caption "Girls Angered President" the Baltimore Sun printed this Washington dispatch:

"You know that you should not go ahead of our party," said President Roosevelt as he rode past myself and three of the seminary girls in Rock Creek Park, near the Forest Glen entrance, on Thanksgiving day. The President rode by fiercely, not stopping, and, as he passed, the boot of one of the girls was knocked from her stirrup, and the President's riding crop fell viciously upon the flank of the horse she was riding. Had she not been an excellent horsewoman serious injury to her might have followed. The President seemed to be in a great rage and his party rode without looking back. I do not know whether the blow was struck intentionally. We were unaccompanied by male escorts."

"The foregoing statement was made by Miss E. I. Sisson, instructor in an exclusive seminary for young ladies located in Maryland, near the District line. She was recounting an experience which she, as chaperon, and the three young women students, two of whom are daughters of wealthy Texas and Chicago men, underwent on Thanksgiving Day in Rock Creek Park.

The old-fashioned cab horse will soon be a thing of the past in the city of Scranton. One automobile company has a line of taxicabs already in operation in the anthracite city, and two other companies are about replacing their horse cabs with electric cabs of the latest design.

COAL VALUES

How the Anthracite Companies Dodge Taxation.

Property in Lackawanna County Worth Two Hundred Million Assessed at $200,000.

The Scranton Times, in an editorial on coal values said: "A few months ago, when the county commissioners were inquiring into the values of coal lands in Lackawanna county with a view to compelling the corporations to pay, at least approximately their share of the cost of local government, the great corporations were appraising their properties at an exceedingly low rate. The county commissioners made an assessment of $200 a foot acre, at which the big coal owners held up their hands in holy horror and by pleading poverty of value had the assessments reduced by the court to $60 per foot acre. Recently Mr. Clarence D. Simpson went upon the stand in the Coal Trust investigation and testified that the coal sold by the firm of Simpson & Watkins to the Temple Iron Company is worth from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000. The Temple Iron Company is possessed of other properties than those sold to it by Simpson & Watkins and all of it is represented by $2,500,000 of stock issued and a little more than $1,000,000 of bonds. We have no figures at hand, but we doubt that the assessed valuation on all this property exceeds $200,000. Clarence D. Simpson is a competent witness as to coal values. He has been in the business all his life. He knows whereof he speaks. All of which goes to prove that the coal corporations are not yet paying anything like their fair proportion of local taxes. Our county and city authorities should get busy again."

Spring Election.

Will Be Held Tuesday, February 16.

Preparations are now under way in the office of the commissioners for the annual February election at which the borough and township offices, expiring in March next, will be filled. The February election will be held on Tuesday, February 16th, and will be a very important election to the voters. Borough officials, consisting of tax collectors, chief burgess, auditors and councilmen and school directors will be determined at the election, and election officers for the ensuing year. The last day for filing regular party nomination papers, which nominations are determined at political primaries or caucuses of the Republican and Democratic electors, will be Friday, January 29th. The last day for filing independent nominations will be Monday, February 1st. The latter can be filed by any candidate who does not desire to come before the voters of any party, or where no primaries are held, by securing the voters of any party, or where no primaries are held, by securing as petitioners two percent. of the total number of electors in the district, and by having the petition or nomination paper sworn to by five of the petitioners.

As Seen from Fairview.

It must be admitted that the language employed by Mr. Roosevelt was uncalled for and unbecoming to a President's message. But, Mr. Roosevelt is not—and we say it in the best of spirit—famous for his good manners. His chief boast is that he is the apostle of the "square deal," and yet on many notable occasions he has been guilty of cruel injustice in dealing with his fellows. He has needlessly and wantonly insulted many individuals, and although the public have borne this shortcoming patiently, it is plain they are now growing weary. *Bryan's Commoner.*

WASHINGTON

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 21, 1908

The political situation during the past week has been replete with interesting events and episodes. The Panama Canal deal has been the subject of unfounded charges against the Government and those nearly related to the President, and of indignant and vindictive countercharges coming direct from the President in the shape of a message to Congress and containing threats of libel suits against the chief offender, the editor of the New York World.

Congress is writhing under the stinging lash of the President charging it with an effort to choke off or scotch detective activity with regard to its members. Some members of Congress (like some of the rest of us) would not care to have too strong a searchlight turned on all their outgoings and incomings. The President knows who some of them are and he is perhaps waiting with some impatience for the National legislature to rise in its holy wrath and repudiate the insinuation. Congress, or at least some Congressmen, will not play with fire for fear of an explosion. The President is merciless in his exposures and his denunciation and what they have done in the closet, he is capable of proclaiming from the housetops of their constituencies in a way that all men and their wives will hear and believe him. It is a little short of shameless how some members and Senators make the United States treasury pay their election expenses and even bribe their constituents. The common remark: "They all do it" renders it not one whit more respectable or less dishonest.

There are Navy yards on the New England coast and on other coast that are supported by the United States for no other reason than that a Senator or a member of Congress has use for them to sustain his political fortunes by keeping him in Congress. These navy yards are too small for modern warship construction, therefore useless ships are appropriated for and hundreds of men are employed and millions of dollars are paid in wages (wasted) to the friends and political henchmen of certain Senators and Members.

The lower House of Congress has just passed a bill for the next Census with a provision that the clerks are to be selected independent of the Civil Service competitive examinations. Every member of Congress knows that this is not in the interest of economy or efficiency. Wright and Porter, two capable superintendents of the Census, are on record as regretting that the service under them was not included in the classified civil service examination list. Wright, especially, believed the cost of the last Census had been increased to the extent of two millions of dollars by the neglect of the application of the Civil Service to the selection of clerks. The motives of Congressmen in relieving the Census appointments from the necessity of competitive examination, are open to everyone. They are seeking appointments for their political supporters or their relatives—their sons, their wives, cousins, aunts and mothers-in-law—who are constantly after them for some place at the public crib. They cannot fight publicly against the Civil Service Law. With the country at large it is too popular. It has redeemed a service that was scarcely less rotten than that of Russia or China. But they are desperately hungry for patronage. In putting the large body of Fourth-class Postmasters under Civil Service protection, these congressmen have been robbed of much influence and they are trying to recoup themselves through the Census Office and at the expense of the country at large.

Some few members of Congress are independent of patronage. All of them should be. To well informed, enlightened statesmen, patronage is a curse. It curses him that gives and him that receives. The person who gets the office is an ingrate and the twenty who fail to get it become enemies. But the average congressman is not an enlightened statesman; he is a small politician.

There is still time for the Senate to amend the House bill by inserting a clause insisting on competitive examination for the Census Office appointments. Without such examinations, thousands of incompetent persons will be appointed. Moreover, many more persons than are needed will get offices and the cost of the Census will be greatly increased by politicians insisting on having their friends taken care of. The public good demands that the thousands of persons to be employed in taking and publishing the next Census should be appointed for efficiency and independently of political pull. The Senate has an opportunity to further establish itself in the confidence of the country by insisting on amending the bill so that the Census Office, like the other offices of the government, shall be filled with clerks chosen for their efficiency and not because they need places but because the government needs a clerical force chosen on the principle of the survival of the fittest.

Where Some of the Deficit is Created.

The postoffice officials, who have charge of the financial end of that department, are working overtime just now to discover some way by which the rapidly and constantly accumulating deficit in the postal service can be checked. Possibly if they would turn their eagle eyes to the abuses of the general franking privileges enjoyed by Senators and Members of Congress they might find a few leaks, that if stopped, would prevent a portion of the losses complained of.

When the government attempts to carry free the thousands of tons of documents and departmental reports, all the crazy speeches delivered by Senators or Congressmen, and in addition permit Republican committees to stuff franked envelopes with all kinds of political rot and nonsense as it did during the recent campaign, and then pay the railroads exorbitant prices for transporting this trash, it is not to be wondered at that the deficiency increases and that the shortage is becoming frightful.

It is upon the weight basis that railroads are paid for carrying the mails. A single department report with its heavy wrapper, will weigh as much as a thousand letters paying two cents each. The report costs just as much per pound to carry as does the letter. It pays nothing. It is of little use, and less interest to the public generally. The few libraries that treasure them enough to give them shelf room, and the fewer individuals who can interest themselves in the dry and generally unreliable details that most of them contain, could easily afford to pay the thirty-five or forty cent charges that express companies would demand for delivering them.

It is all right that Senators and Congressmen should have the right to frank their letters and all the correspondence they are obliged to maintain with their constituents, but when it comes to having free use of the mails to send out any old thing they can lay hands on, or to distribute broadcast and without limit the pointless, useless, and often untruthful speeches they impose upon the public, there ought to be a halt called.

The sooner this is done the sooner the deficit now troubling the Department will disappear.

Watchman.

Says Posterity Should Help Pay.

Judge Staples, in the Stroudsburg court, created much interest when he stated that he thought it wise that the County Commissioners pay off less of the county debt this year and reduce the taxes instead. "Is it right," asked Judge Staples, "that the people of this decade should pay for the improvements which will be enjoyed by posterity? The county buildings, excellent bridges and other property will be enjoyed by the coming generation, and it is not right that the present generation should be compelled to pay off entirely the county indebtedness."

Judge Staples might have included road improvements. There is no reason why municipalities should not mortgage the future to give the present generation better roads.

DO YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING

AT

PURSEL'S.

A GREAT VARIETY OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

F. P. PURSEL.

BLOOMSBURG, - PENN'A.

We Have Ten Styles of

Envelopes and Paper to Match

—FOR—

Invitations, Acceptances, Regrets Announcements, &c.

Full size Wedding with two Envelopes, down to Billet-doux size with Card to Fit.

Twenty-Four Styles of Type

FOR CARDS AND INVITATIONS.

We Do All Kinds of Printing

Columbian Printing House,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Weak Throat—Weak Lungs

Cold after cold; cough after cough! Troubled with this taking-cold habit? Better break it up. We have great confidence in Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for this work. No medicine like it for weak throats and weak lungs. Ask your doctor for his opinion. He knows all about it. His approval is valuable. Follow his advice at all times. No alcohol in this cough medicine. *J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.*

Always keep a good laxative in the house. Take a dose when your cold first comes on. What is the best laxative for this? Ayer's Pills. Ask your doctor his opinion. Let him decide.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., post office. Mrs. Susie Hunter, Mr. John Maning, Miss Grace Shultz.

Mr. and Mrs. William Leverett of Philadelphia are the guests of Bloomsburg relatives.

An old attorney of the Union County Bar recently got off the logic that a jury is a body of twelve men that decide which lawyer is the smarter.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.

Chas. P. Elwell announces that he will be pleased to receive all former pupils on violin and pianoforte, as well as new ones. Latest and best methods.

Terms strictly cash by the lesson or month. Address Hotel Hidlay, Bloomsburg, or call up on Bell 'phone] any afternoon between 1 and 2. tf

XMAS AT
EVANS' SHOE STORE

As Christmas Hints nothing is more practical nor welcome than

A Nice Pair of Regal Shoes for Men.

Prices $3.50 and $4.00.

Men's Holiday House Slippers, Warm Lined, in Leather, Velvet or Felt.

Rubbers for all Members of Family.

THE COLUMBIAN

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24 1908

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

THE HONOR TEST.

Judge Evans Has Put Two Prisoners on Good Behavior.

Much interest has been aroused in an experiment tried by Judge Chas. C. Evans. He has suspended sentence on two chronic offenders, severally convicted of larceny, in order to give them a chance to live upright lives if it is in them to do so. If they fail to reform they are to serve six years each at hard labor and in solitary confinement.

The offenders are Charles Chamberlain who has served three terms for larceny and William Meredith who has served two terms. Each pleaded guilty a few days ago of larceny, on two counts.

In speaking of his experiment in their cases Judge Evans says:

"In suspending sentence upon Chamberlain and Meredith it occured to me that perhaps the young men might do better in the future if they were given a chance. Sentences in the county jail and penitentiary have apparently done them no good.

"Chamberlain has served three terms and Meredith two for larceny of something worth but a few dollars. In the cases in which I suspended sentence, they pleaded guilty to stealing from refrigerators on rear porches of residences. When they were before me for sentence they were apparently frank and willing to tell about their experience in the criminal courts. They come from good families, their mothers being particularly estimable old ladies.

"It occurred to me that they might have a spark of manhood left in their make-up and I concluded to give them a chance. Herstofore they have perhaps received harsh treatment at the hands of the Court. I concluded to try kind treatment.

"I assured them that if they violated their promises, made upon honor, and in the presence of a large number of people, that I would issue a bench warrant for them and impose the maximum sentence of six years. They fully understand and realize that good behavior means liberty, wrong doing six years in the Penitentiary.

"In my judgment many of the defendants appearing in the criminal courts will, if given a chance reform.

"My suspending sentence with these two men is only an experiment. If it permanently reforms them much good will have been accomplished. If they should only keep their promises for some considerable time, some good will have been accomplished. The day of punishment will have been postponed. They have an incentive—a strong one, to do what is right—to live upright lives.

"I would not suggest generally, that sentence should be suspended on old offenders. There are exceptional cases. The old offenders, as a rule, should be given the maximum sentence."

The outcome of the experiment is being awaited with a great deal of interest. The men are now free. They say they will do better and a number of people are showing a fine spirit in encouraging them and offer to help if they can do so.

Boil the Water.

State Health Commissioner Dixon has issued an urgent warning against the increased danger of typhoid fever that he declared must certainly follow the period of a heavy rain. "Boil all water", is Dr. Dixon's warning to the people.

William Beishline of Orangeville was a visitor in town on Saturday.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Farmers' Week; State College.

I take this means of inviting the interested people of Columbia County to go with our party to State College during Farmers' Week. We leave on the Pennsylvania train passing through East Bloomsburg at 7:18 and Catawissa at 7:28, Wednesday evening, December 30. At Sunbury we take the Reading train to Lewisburg where we spend the night at the Baker House. Leaving early Thursday morning we arrive at the College at 9 o'clock. Those who desire to return Saturday will leave about 1 o'clock, arriving at East Bloomsburg about 6 o'clock p. m.

The actual expense for car fare from Bloomsburg and return is $3.87, board and lodging at Lewisburg, $1.00; at State College, $3, total $7.87.

In order that I may make all arrangements for hotel accommodations, extra cars, hacks, &c., it is very necessary that you send me your name. If you do this promptly, I will see that you are well cared for.

Ladies as well as gentlemen are invited. Many of the subjects are of special interest to them. Progressive farmers, school teachers, directors and pupils in the common or township high schools should avail themselves of this excellent opportunity if at all possible.

Farmers' Week affords a rare opportunity to see and hear many of the greatest specialists in the problems of rural improvement. There are forty-seven in all, several of whom are the greatest authorities in their lines. It is also a great treat to see the actual working of modern process and machinery to be found there, such as, for example, milking cows by machinery, making butter, cheese, &c. It is impossible to describe the great privileges of this excursion. One must go there to realize the benefits derived from this trip.

Again extending a very cordial invitation to all who can to go with us, I am

Yours Sincerely,
WM. W. EVANS.

Work of Forest Fires.

An area of 850,000 acres was burned in the recent forest fires in Pennsylvania, entailing a money loss of 125,000, according to Robert S. Conklin, State Commissioner of Forestry, in a report which he made to the Pennsylvania Forestry Association at its annual meeting at Harrisburg Monday afternoon.

William S. Harvey, president of the American Forestry Association, declared that the protection of the heads of rivers by forestation is absolutely essential to the success of projects for inland and deeper water-ways.

"President-elect Taft and President Roosevelt have both given their approval," he said "to the issuance of bonds to establish forest reserves for this purpose in the White and Appelachian Mountains."

Underground Wireless.

Father Joseph Murgas, of Wilkes-Barre, who has invented an underground wireless telegraphy system, announces that plans have been perfected for establishing a service between Wilkes-Barre and Binghamton. The underground stations consist of two tubes, thirty feet long to be driven in the ground. One is of aluminum coated with silver and this is incased in a tube containing oil.

Father Murgas says he will be able to send a wireless underground message from New York to San Francisco with only three stations. He uses a Morse alphabet, but the dots and dashes are given by musical tones through finely adjusted receiving and sending instruments.

The Lutheran church was filled to the doors last Sunday evening to hear the Christmas program of the Sunday School. Many people were unable to get in the church.

State to Try New Road Method.

Cumberland County Selected as the Place For the Experiment.

The State highway department is about to experiment in Cumberland county with a stretch of road built after the manner of the New York State highways.

The road will be built partially within the borough of Camp Hill, just a few miles from the Susquehanna river.

The New York method of building roads is to plow, then dig, then narrow the existing roadbed, finally rolling it as compact as possible with a steam roller. Several coats of specially prepared oils are then put on the road and allowed to saturate it thoroughly. After another rolling a topping of fine crushed stone is given, which is then rolled as hard as possible.

The State highway department wishing to have a stretch of this New York road for experimental purposes, and obtained the consent of the Cumberland county commissioners to utilize the Trindle road for this purpose. The State will bear most of the expense. The stretch of highway to be treated is 3700 feet long.

This particular road was selected because it was desired to have the experiment made as near Harrisburg as possible.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children.

Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York. Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 10,000 testimonials. They never fail. At all Druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Predicts Mighty Hard Winter.

Farmer Eidel Says That There Will Be Blizzards A Plenty.

Oliver Eidel, of Berks county, who has been a truck farmer for thirty-four years, has during the past decade closely studied the goosebone, trying to predict future weather conditions according to the theory expounded by the late venerable Elias Hartz, the "peer" of Berks weather prophets. He has given out his readings for the benefit of the public, and predicts that weather conditions will be as follows:

"Winter will set in the middle of December. The month will go out with mild weather, to continue for the first fifteen days of the New Year, when snow storm blizzards and cold weather will develop. February will have several blizzards between the 5th and 10th of the month. March will open with severe cold weather, but will moderate towards the middle of the month and spring conditions will prevail after the 20th of that month."

Knox for Secretary of State.

President-elect Taft in making requisition on the tried Cabinet material of his predecessor could not have chosen a better man for Secretary of State than Senator Philander Chase Knox, of Pennsylvania.

Senator Knox is one of the ablest men in public life—one of the ablest the generation has produced. His mind is clear, comprehensive, vigorous, acute, logical and thoroughly trained. He will go into history as one of the greatest of Attorney-Generals. In the hands of the man who first demonstrated the validity of the Sherman Anti-Trust law against the power of the Trusts, who brought the rail road giants and the Beef Trust magnates to terms and who framed an Anti-Rebate law which worked, the standard of work in the State Department is not likely to fall below that established by Hay and Root.

And personally Mr. Knox's hands are clean. *New York World.*

Without Excuse.

It is difficult to find any excuse for the president's ugliness in insinuating that congress's dislike of having the criminals of its membership shadowed by secret service men was the cause of limitations placed upon the employment of the force by the executive department. Any one familiar with the question understands that congress's motives were much broader and much more justifiable than the president concedes. The previous use of the secret service had passed lawful bounds by far, and the corps was rapidly developing a by-product of espionage, in the interests of the executive, from which even the legislative department was not wholly free. The question of the dimensions of a federal spy system should be seriously considered, and if Mr. Roosevelt's remarks force fresh attention to the matter his statement in the message may be passed over as relatively unimportant. *Springfield Republican.*

Three Churches Plan for Union.

Presbyterian, Scotch Presbyterian and German Reformed Denominations to Unite.

While the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, which aims to bring the various Protestant denominations into closer relationship, was holding public sessions in Philadelphia, steps were taken at a private meeting to further the movement to unite three denominations.

These are the Presbyterian church in the United States with 1,300,000 communicants; Welsh Presbyterian Church, which has about 15,000 communicants, and the German Reformed Church in the United States, which has 275,000 members of whom 140,000 are in various regions east of Harrisburg.

As the result of the meeting it was said that the movement has taken encouraging shape. The movement was started in Charlotte, N. C., in the spring of 1906. The last General Synod of the Reformed Church appointed a committee, of which the Rev. J. S. Keiffer, of Hagerstown, Md., is chairman, to confer with the Presbyterian committee, of which Dr. William H. Roberts, of Philadelphia, is chairman. The committee appointed by the Welsh Presbyterian Church has as its chairman the Rev. R. T. Roberts, of Wilkes-Barre.

These three committees came together. Dr. William H. Roberts was chosen to preside and the Rev. George W. Richards, of Lancaster, Pa., of the Reformed Church, was made secretary. The whole subject of the relations of the three denominations was fully considered.

It was ascertained that in the Welsh Presbyterian Church the Presbyteries were engaged in voting on the subject of organic union and that thus far the vote has been a favorable one.

The representatives of the Reformed Church, while not prepared to commit their church to any fixed policy, individually gave it as their judgment that the only form of closer relations worth considering was that of organic union; that federation had already been provided for by the Federal Council and that therefore it would be well to examine thoroughly the question of union.

It was voted at the close of the meeting to appoint a sub-committee of three from each of the general committees to investigate the whole subject of organic union and to report at a joint meeting to be called by the chairman.

Must Kissing Cease?

Dr. Shoemaker says that Kisses convey Disease Germs.

We are told that kissing is dangerous. In the paternal kiss, in the cousinly kiss, in the "best girl" kiss and in the woman to woman kiss, germs abound, practically all infections diseases can be contracted by kissing, and in some this is the most prolific cause of infection. Kissing the cheek may not be satisfactory, but it is safe. Look out for the strange kiss or you may be sorry.

These danger signals on kissing have been flashed in an editorial by Dr. J. V. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, in the "Monthly Cyclopedia and Medical Bulletin."

Dr. Shoemaker, who wrote the article in question, gives his motives as follows:

"After seeing a whole family wiped out by a loathsome disease contracted by kissing, I resolved to do what little lay in my power to protest against this needless exposure that threatens us all. Next to the indiscriminate kissing of persons the kissing of pet animals is almost as dangerous. Although it is not generally known, all pet animals can have most human infectious diseases, and these maladies can and are transmitted from the animal to the owner or the owner's friends through kissing.

Typhoid fever can be transmitted through the mouth, and I had a case not long ago that proved it. In a students' boarding house in West Philadelphia an epidemic of typhoid fever appeared which in a short time put 22 students on the sick list. The water was all right so I tried the milk. This is what I discovered. On the farm where the milking was done one of the hands had walking typhoid. The milk was siphoned into bottles, and this man would start the flow by sucking on the pipe. After he had done this I took a bottle, carefully wrapped it up and carried it home for examination. I found typhoid germs present in great quantities."

In the editorial in the Medical Bulletin Dr. Shoemaker referred to a number of instances where kissing was the means of transmitting disease.

Drug Firm Caused Aphthous Fever

Michigan Men Tell Secretary Wilson Secret of Cattle Plague.

The secret of the presence in this country of the foot and mouth disease has been discovered. Information imparted to Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, by a party of Michigan men has enabled the government to trace the latest outbreak of the disease to its source.

According to the statement of H. G. Morgan of Pittsburg, ex-president of the National Hay association, a large wholesale drug firm of Detroit, desirous of obtaining a lot of aphthous fever serum, bought a quantity in Germany, and conceived the idea of making its own. A number of cattle were borrowed from Wayne county, Michigan farmers, and about 100 head were inoculated.

After the serum had been drawn off and the cattle returned to the owners, it was found that the serum bought in Germany was impure and that all the cattle inoculated had been infected with the foot and mouth disease.

Efforts were made to gather in all the borrowed beasts, but most of them had been shipped. Within a short time thereafter the disease broke out in Michigan, New York and Pennsylvania.

Oldest Human Remains.

Man's Bones Said to Date Back 170,000 Years Discovered.

Abbes Bouysson and Bardon, who are conducting excavations at Chapelle-aux-Saints, France, have discovered what are believed to be the oldest human remains, dating back 170,000 years to the middle of the pleistocene age, the latest period of geological history.

The skull presents a strong resemblance to that of a monkey, having a long jaw and being devoid of canine teeth. The other bones are arched showing that man then walked on all fours.

STATE ATTORNEY
OF TENNESSEE.

HON. LAPS. D. M'CORD.

HON. LAPS. D. McCORD, 325 G St. Washington, D. C., Ex-Adjutan General State of Tennessee, and State Attorney at Nashville, is an ardent friend of Peruna. He does not hesitate to give public endorsement to this very excellent remedy.

As a tonic Peruna has no superior But it is as a catarrh remedy it has achieved its world-wide notoriety and success.

Any catarrh remedy to become permanently effectual in the cure of catarrh must contain tonic and invigorating qualities with its anti-catarrhal qualities. *Catarrh is always an expression of nerve weakness, either local or general.* It is, therefore, important that a catarrh remedy should possess reliable invigorating qualities in order to thoroughly rid the system of catarrh.

Pe-ru-na for Colds.

Hon. R. S. Ryan, now residing in Nome, Alaska, was formerly a member of the English House of Parliament and Secretary to the late Irish patriot Charles Stewart Parnell. His Washington address is, New Willard Hotel Washington, D. C. He writes:

"I have used Peruna and can recommend your remedy as a very effective cure for *colds and catarrhal complaints.*"—R. S. Ryan.

Ask your Druggist for a Free Peruna Almanac for 1909.

Closing Out Sale!

Throngs of people day and night are taking advantage of this opportunity to get bargains. No fake sale, but a genuine clean-up of everything in the store.

The Clark Store, BLOOMSBURG

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

THE STEEL COACH-A TRAVEL SAFEGUARD.

The Pennsylvania Railroad now has in operation on its lines east of Pittsburgh over two hundred passenger coaches, dining cars, baggage cars, and mail cars of the new all-steel type.

The solid steel framework of these cars, designed to resist shock and minimize the dangers of collision, is further strengthened by the steel sheathing enclosing the body of the car. In fact, everything about the coach is steel, save the window frames, the cushions of the seats and the flooring. Such little woodwork as enters into the make-up of the coach, the plush with which the car seats are covered and the hair with which they are stuffed is treated to a fireproofing process, whilst the floors are cement, thus rendering the coach at once practically indestructible and thoroughly fireproof. It is built like a battleship.

The new coach is longer than the standard car generally in use on the railroads of this country, and has a comfortable seating capacity of sixty to ninety people according to the style of the coach.

The unusual weight of the coaches give to them a solidity that greatly increases the comfort of the passenger.

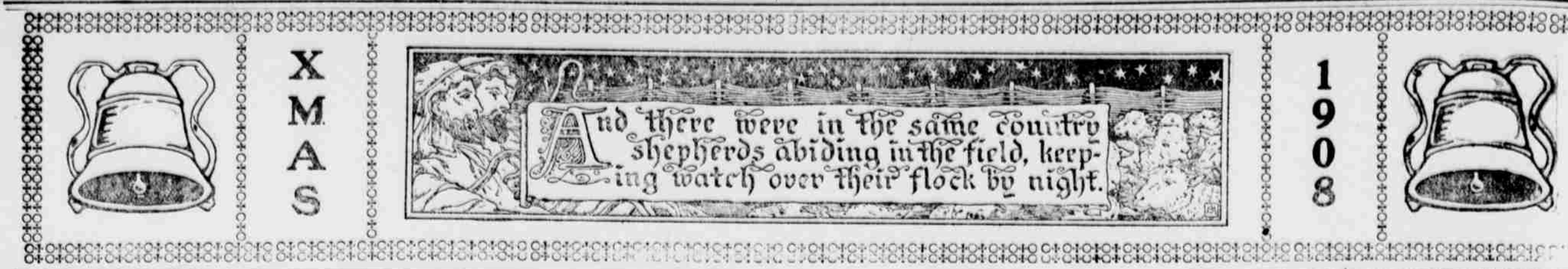
The seats are adjusted to a more convenient space and angle, the coaches are all lighted with electricity and amply ventilated in winter as well as summer by new and thoroughly tested methods.

The interior finish of the coach is plain though pleasing to the eye. The absence of ornamentation enhances the idea of strength and at the same time assures absolute cleanliness and thorough sanitation.

Steel cars are now in use on the principal trains between New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and on the Main Line between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. The number of cars is constantly being increased as the finished product comes from the shops.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's equipment is recognized as the Standard of America.

12-17-24-2t.



A BIT OF CHRISTMAS

It was Christmas morning, and very, very cold. Every few minutes a trainman came through the car, watching carefully a dial-faced thermometer, and stooping to turn screws of the heating apparatus, in persistent attempts to keep the pointing finger at 70 degrees.

Despite the discomfort of close air, which was none too warm at best, the passengers in the main were joyous faces and didn't seem to consider the numerous packages and bundles an annoyance.

From a wayside station, which looked as if it had never been neighbor to any house where human being lived, a poor little girl entered and dropped into a seat, where an overcoat told that its owner was probably in the smoking car. The child did not notice this, and in her ignorance of travel, it would have made no difference if she had. She might have been eight or ten years old, but that air of self-reliance was hers, which poverty's child often acquires very young; yet there was nothing forward or "bold" in her appearance. Her dress was of the scantiest; a thin cotton gown, barely concealing the lack of suitable underwear, a little worn shoulder shawl and a battered straw hat.

When the conductor appeared the hand which presented her half-fare ticket was red with cold; but the small person lifted to him a wonderfully frank face, and confidingly informed him that she was going to grandma's for Christmas, and that the package she clutched in her other hand contained cookies for grandma.

The conductor smiled down at her; a pitying smile it was, as he thought of his own well fed, well clothed children, with whom he expected to eat a late Christmas dinner when his run was over. The smile lingered on his face as he passed to the next seat and saw that its occupants had heard the child's words.

Two women sat in the seat; strangers to each other, and as unlike as two persons made on the same general principles could be. One was tall, dignified, young, wrapped in costly furs, everything about her showing the person who had never lacked money or leisure. The other, stout, jolly, elderly, comfortable—a kindly and well-to-do woman. The two had traveled miles and miles, side by side, with not a word passed between them.

Now, both sat with eyes fixed on the forlorn bit of humanity in front of them. Suddenly the younger woman opened her traveling bag and took from it a soft, gray scarf shawl. It was at least two yards long and half as wide. Folding it together she touched the little waif, saying in a low tone: "Stand up, my dear." The child obeyed, wonderingly, and the woman in the costly furs placed the folded shawl around the small shoulders, crossed it in front and bringing the ends to the back, pinned them securely.

"It is yours to keep," she whispered. "A Christmas present." Then, turning to the woman at her side, she said, apologetically, "I really did not need it myself." There was a glint of tears in her eyes.

"Well, now," the older woman exclaimed in admiration, "you just set me to thinking! I'm really ashamed that I didn't think of doing something myself. Here, I've got two pairs of mittens for my grandson—just about her size—in my bag; and he can't wear out more than one pair this winter. Besides, I can knit another. It's nothing at all to knit mittens." She was busily undrawing the strings of an enormous silk bag, but her glasses were blurred and her fingers were clumsy with haste.

"What's your name, little girl? Katie? Well, hold out your hand, Katie. My! Aren't they a good fit! There's another Christmas present to keep. And here's a frosted cake. Just eat it, right now, Katie. Your grandma won't need it, with all those you've got in your bundle."

The child again obeyed. She did not say, "Thank you"—possibly she didn't know how, but she seemed to glow all over, and her eyes returned thanks even if her timid lips did not.

"I'm proud to know you, my dear," the roly-poly, comfortable woman turned now to her more cultivated neighbor. "You're right sort, I can see that, even if you are rich."

"And I am proud to know you," the other responded, almost shyly offering her hand, which was quickly buried in a big, warm grasp. "The rich are not so very different at heart, I hope."

At that instant the man of the overcoat sauntered in to resume his seat; gave a low whistle of surprise at the happy little traveler next the window; glanced at the two women, and comprehended the situation. His right hand made a quick dive into his trouser's pocket, as if to get some money; in another instant he withdrew it and reached up to the rack overhead and lifted down a large paper bundle. Taking the bundle across the aisle to an empty seat he opened it and took out a small package from among many others. Untying this package he brought to light a flaxen-haired doll dressed in the latest style and resplendent in a large picture hat. This he placed in the little girl's arms, saying, "From my little daughter who would rather you should have it." Then he lifted his hat courteously to the women, took his overcoat on his arm, and strode off to find a seat elsewhere. Rich little Katie!

Passengers near were buried in newspapers. The little episodes were almost unnoticed; but the angels knew that the Christmas spirit has never vanished from the earth since the time when they announced the birth of the Holy Child.—St. Nicholas.

Christmas Games.

Games for the little folks' parties these happy winter nights — how they do help along a good time! It is likely that Mother, or Grandmother, or Aunt Jane can show you some very interesting ones and also sing the little songs that are a part of the play. But here are a few that are more or less familiar to many, yet new to some; but in either event they may be used in adding to the mirth and merriment of the gathering.

Blind Man's Bluff.

Try this game by blindfolding all the players but one. Then this one should run about and touch first one and then another. The blindfolded ones cause much merriment by catching each other and making all kinds of guesses as to whom they have caught. The one who guesses right has the handkerchief taken off of his eyes, and so on, until all can see.

The Game of Jeweler.

Get some one of the older children or grown folks to act the part of the jeweler. He must bestow upon each player, in a whisper, the name of some jewel, such as sapphire, topaz, emerald, turquoise, pearl, ruby, diamond, amethyst, until all have received names, taking care that more than half receive the same name, say diamond. He announces that as each gem is called it must run into the hall, whilst he is counting ten, or they will have to pay a forfeit.

He then places a small table before the door in such a position that only one person can pass through at a time. Then he takes his place near the table and addressing the company, says: "I am the White House lady's jeweler, and she has ordered a brooch, to complete which my men are now waiting for an amethyst." The amethyst immediately jumps up and runs into the hall as quickly as possible. The jeweler then says, "I must also have a turquoise," and the turquoise responds by following the atmethyst. All the others should be called before he mentions the diamond, and when that demand is made all who have received the name of diamond, rush simultaneously to the door, each thinking all the rest are acting under a mistake. The aperture being altogether too narrow for their hurried egress, the confusion causes much merriment.

Santa Claus' Annual Visit.

Down the chimney he comes creeping;
Through the nursery goes a-peeping;
Hunts the stockings, great and small,
Then proceeds to fill 'em all.

In the boys' go balls and skates,
Sometimes books and brand new sleds;
Drums and fifes and toys galore,
'Till they spill upon the floor.

In the girls' go trinkets rare,
Wondrous dolls with natural hair!
Picture books, and ribbons bright,
'Till they fill the stockings tight.

Then with one last look about,
Santa stealthily steals out,
Jumps into his sleigh that's near,
And comes no more 'till the next year. ANNE JAMES.

The Twenty Fourth

The clock ticks slowly, slowly in the hall,
And slower and more slow the long hours crawl;
It seems as though to-day
Would never pass away:
The clock ticks slowly, s-l-o-w-l-y in the hall-s.

In Bethlehem.

By CLINTON DANGERFIELD.

The cattle in their humble stalls
Turn on Him wondering eyes;
But Mary sees her little Babe
That on her true breast lies.

The wise men, bending at His feet
Bring incense, gold and myrrh:
But Mary holds an infant form
Whose life must hang on her.

His star is shining in the east,
His great archangels sing;
But Mary hears a thin young voice,
Troubled and faltering.

Her ears are deaf to angel songs,
The star she will not see;
The costly gifts before Him laid
Seem fading mistily.

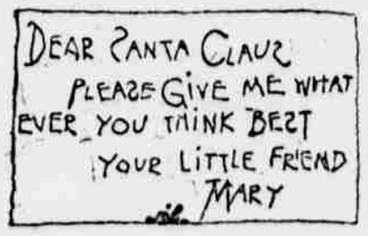
And thus to heaven's host she prays,—
By splendor unbeguiled,—
"Let me forget the King to-night,
And hold my own, my Child!"

Why We Have Carols.

The Christmas carols originated, it is thought in England, in the eleventh century. They were sung between the scenes of the mystery and miracle plays.

Mary's Diplomacy.

Small Mary had just written her annual letter to Santa Claus, and now turned it over to her mother for her approval. Mama read as follows:



Mother looked at it in some surprise. "Why, Mary," she said, "why are you leaving it to Santa Claus this year what he shall bring you? Last year you asked for three dolls, and the year before for an ironing board. Don't you know what you want this year?"

"Oh, yes," replied Mary, "I want three dolls again this year, but I thought if I told Santa so he would know the three he brought me last year are broken, and then maybe he'd be mad with me and wouldn't bring me anything this Christmas, so I just thought I'd leave it to him."—New York Press.

Genesis of Xmas.

Comparatively few of the millions of persons who annually enter so heartily into the festivities of Christmas give a thought to the origin of the customs they observe. Young people, intelligent people and old people who take indescribable pleasure in decorating their homes with holly, mistletoe and other evergreens in anticipation of a reign of fun and frivolity, do not, as a rule, give much thought to the Nativity, and never for a moment does any idea concerning the origin of such decorations enter their heads.

How many good souls there are who delight in the old-fashioned Christmas customs, and who once a year, at least, let themselves out to enjoy the revels of St. Nicholas' feast in the good old style, who would hold up their hands in horror were it even sugested that they were simply imitating the "wicked old pagans." Almost all our popular practices in honor of the birth of Christ have their origin in ante-Christian ones.

It is no longer a controversial point that the Christ-child was not born on the 25th or even during the month of December. We do not celebrate the actual anniversary of his birth, but the significance of the event. The observance of our modern Christmas has its foundation in a perennial custom of the ancients, from whom our forefathers took their idea of a celebration.

Later we find Christmas and Epiphany being celebrated on the same day, and still later, various dates—in March, April and December—were set aside.

It is pretty certain also that the Jewish feast of the Dedication of the Tabernacles, held toward the end of the year, influenced the selection of the 25th of December as Christmas.

About 300 A. D. a boy was born in Lycia. His parents called him Nichols, but (so the chronicles tell us), though that was a man's name, he preserved the nature of a child, for he chose "to keep vertues, meekness and simpleness, and therefore children do him worship before all other saints."

The modern child's "Santa Claus" is a Dutch contraction of "Sankt Nikolaus," "Sank'ni K'laus," and the saint's custom of giving presents secretly and in the dead of night as the development of a deed of charity he performed when he assisted by tossing three well-filled purses into their bedroom long after they had retired.

Thus, Santa Claus comes about when the children are asleep and gives them their heart's desire. St. Nicholas' day was originally early in December, but later it was confounded with Christmas.

There is an old ballad describing the saint and his customs, thus.

St. Nicholas money used to give to
maydens secretlie,
Who, that he still may use his wonted liberalties,
The mothers of all their children on
the Eve do cause to fast
And when they every one at night in
senseless sleeps are cast,
Both Apples, Nuttes and Peares they
bring and other things besides,
As caps and shooes and petticotes,
which secretly they hide,
And in the morning found, they say,
that this St. Nicholas brought.

The idea that St. Nicholas was an old hoard-bearded man comes from the ancient representatives of Saturn, who was pictured a patriarch, and also from the confounding of the Christmas Saint with Father Time, who has always had his special day, on New Year's Eve, a week after Christmas.

This custom we derive from the Romans, who on the first day of the Saturnalia gave to the servants and children dolls, candles and little doll-like pasties, the exact significance of which, it is believed, had to do wth those days when human sacrifices constituted a feature of the Saturnalian ritual.

The dolls were given principally to children, although their significance, it is believed, was relative to that sacrifice of human lives to the infernal god which was practiced at Carthage.

Hardly was the Saturnalia over when the Pagnalia began. At this festival an altar was erected in each, persons contributed money. Hence arose the custom, so an old medieval chronicler writes, for 'the parents to give cakes, toys, boxes, garments, little wagons, apples, nuts, etc., to their children on Christmas Eve, and sometimes rods were added to the presents in order that the children might be the more easily ruled by fear of punishment."

To many people there is, perhaps, nothing more simply national than the Christmas mince pie, unless it be pumpkin pie on Thanksgiving Day. This gastronomic dainty has a history as old as Christmas in the north, if not older.

Its earlier known appearance was at the winter feasts of the half-Christianized Britons. It was then, and still in some parts of Great Britain, made in the form of a manger, and is supposed to represent that in which the infant Christ was laid.

The mistletoe was held in great reverence by the Druids. It was believed to be particularly and divinely healing; in fact, it was given this attribute for centuries. It had special significance as the cause of the death of Balder, the Norse Apollo, who was killed by an arrow made from its branches and given to the blind Hoder by Loki, the god of mischief. Balder was restored to life, the mistletoe tree was placed under the care of Frigs, and from that time until it touched the earth was never again to be an instrument of evil.

The present custom of kissing under the mistletoe is the outcome of an old practice of the Druids. Persons of opposite sexes passed under the suspended vine and gave each other the kiss of love and peace in full assurance that though it had caused Balder's death, it had lost all its power of doing harm since his restoration.

Despite the pagan origin of the majority of our Christian customs, they have been so much infused with the spirit of peace and good will that their original significance is completely lost, and there is an entirely different sentiment in the merry festival of to-day.

Christmas Hints.

When Choosing the Turkey.—Medium-sized turkeys really are far more tender than those gigantic birds so proudly displayed by poulterers.

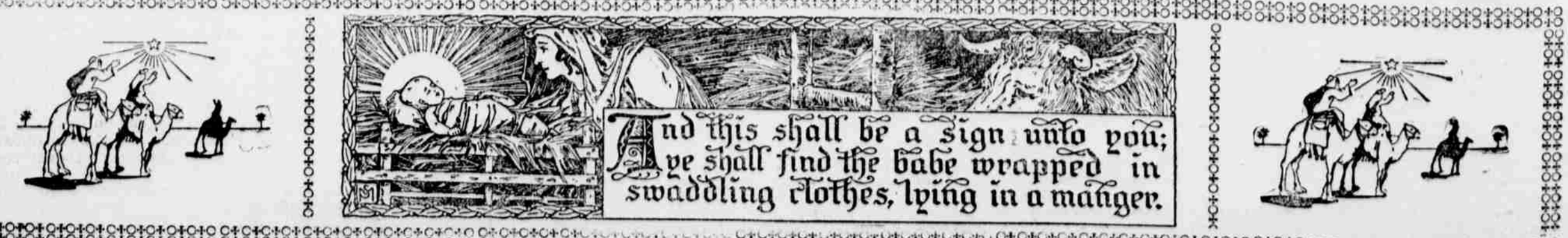
Christmas Pudding.—Allow the Christmas pudding to stand for at least five minutes before turning it out of the basin to serve; it lessens the chance of its sticking.

Raisins for Plum Pudding.—Remember that muscatel raisins will give the puddings a richer flavor and better color. You can buy them cheaply if loose and not in bunches.

Currants.—When washing the currants for mince meat and Christmas pudding bear in mind that if left at all damp they cause heaviness, and if they are dried in a hurry before a quick fire their flavor is spoiled.

Let the Children Hang Up Their Stockings.—Hanging up the stocking is a custom that ought not to be allowed to perish. Certainly the child who dresses decorously and goes down to breakfast before receiving his Christmas presents is a child to be condoled with. He must lose a great deal of the enthusiasm of the hour. By all means hang up the stocking. If one wants to be modern and hygienic there is no objection to using perfectly fresh white stockings bought on purpose, and wrapping the candy and oranges in white tissue paper. Put the trifles, the jumping-jacks, the horns and the balls in the stocking, reserving the more serious gifts for the breakfast table or the tree.

In the South Christmas is celebrated as we observe Fourth of July. The presents may be of the most inexpensive character, but there will be a bountiful supply of firecrackers, torpedoes and roman candles, not forgetting the tin horn, which begins to toot on Christmas eve and continues till midnight of December 25.—



Saturday Night Talks

By F. E. DAVISON
Rutland, Vt.

BREAKERS AHEAD.

Dec. 27, '03—(Prov., Ch. 4).

The book of Proverbs falls naturally into three sections:—

Chapters 1-9. Addressed chiefly to the young.

Chapters 10-24. Addressed to all ages and ranks.

Chapters 25-29. A later collection made by the orders of King Hezekiah from extant records of the wisdom of Solomon. Two appendices are added. The words of an unknown sage, Agur, fill the 30th chapter. The 31st chapter contains the words of Lemuel, the King, probably an Arab prince. It contains good advice for a king, and is remarkable for being cast in the form of an acrostic, the verses descriptive of a virtuous woman, from the 10th verse downward, beginning the successive letters of the Hebrew alphabet in regular order.

From the miscellaneous nature of its contents it is impossible to give a comprehensive synopsis of the book, but the warnings it utters against prominent evils, which prevailed in Solomon's time, and still prevail, may be grouped under a few heads.

Filial Impiety.

Solomon makes a great deal of this subject. He had himself been dutiful both to his father and mother, but he had seen the terrible effects of disobedience on his father's home through the waywardness of his brothers, Amnon, Absalom and Adonijah, who had all come to a bad end, and caused their father David sorrow and shame. Then, too, he probably had misgivings in regard to his own son Rehoboam, the heir-apparent to whom he makes those oft repeated address, "My son, hear me." Disobedience to parents is one of the crying sins of our day. Young America, headstrong and impetuous, thinks it a mark of smartness to refer to his father as "the governor" or "the old man," and Miss America laughs at the old fogey notions of her old-fashioned mother and flippantly boasts that she is not tied to the maternal apron strings. The boy in the grammar school knows more than seven men that can render a reason, and has no hesitation about expressing his opinion in contradiction of any wisdom of his parent. And the young miss not yet half through her teens ridicules the straight-laced theories of her godly mother, and takes a keen delight in tearing them into tatters and trampling them in the dust. Solomon's wise counsels were not sufficient to keep Rehoboam, his son, from making a fool of himself, and many a father since has been obliged to cry out with King Lear:

"How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is,
To have a thankless child."

Bad Company.

It was a heathen poet whom St. Paul quotes, "Be not deceived; evil communications corrupt good manners." And Solomon puts the case strongly when he says, "He that walketh with wise men shall be wise but a companion of fools shall be destroyed." It is not always true that "birds of a feather flock together," for in a multitude of cases young men and women have been utterly innocent of any disposition to evil in their choice of companions, they have been corrupted before they knew it. Evil associates do not usually advertise their baseness abroad, but do their work little by little. Youth is unsuspicious, almost utterly devoid of reserve, has a strong desire for companionship, and quick to resent any admonition of warning. Hence the necessity of prompt and vigorous action on the part of parents and guardians when evil companionship is even suspected.

Licentiousness.

Many people object to the Bible because it frankly and boldly grapples with deadly sin of whatever nature. As well might one criticise the health officers for erecting pest houses and warning the unsuspecting from the neighborhood with a red small pox flag. Many a person has been lured to death through this policy of closing the eyes to disagreeable and hideous facts. The peril is everywhere in our day and those are the wisest parents who teach their children the absolute necessity of heaven-blessed purity. "A white life for two" should be the standard wrought into the very constitutions of our boys and girls, and the Proverbs of Solomon are an inspired assistance in that direction.

Intemperance.

The intemperance against which Solomon inveighs is not limited to intoxicating drink, as some people imagine, but to all those indulgencies of the appetite which are carried to excess and beyond a proper gratification. Solomon puts the glutton and the drunkard in the same category, while we are inclined to limit intemperance to the abuse of alcohol. It is not necessary in modern times to dwell upon the evils of strong drink; its effects are too apparent to be overlooked, but it is essential to bear in mind that over-indulgence in any direction is reprehensible. The mastery of physical appetites is a great desideratum. This is equally true in all the conditions of life, whether you use earthen dishes on a pine table or gold plate on polished mahogany.

TALK ON MARRIAGE

ONE OF THE BEST DISSERTATIONS ON MATRIMONY.

The Part Played by the Time, the Place and the Girl in That Momentous Event—The Authorship Unknown.

"You may say what you like about the 'Time the Place and the Girl,' but, after all, the time and the place have a lot more to do with the making of matches than the Girl," said the spinster with a fondness for statistics.

"I've been getting up some data on the subject, and I find that in nine cases out of ten the circumstances—the mood a man is in, the clothes a girl happens to be wearing when they meet—have more to do with matrimony than the little blind god himself. And as to marriages being made in heaven—the spinster shrugged away that suggestion with contempt.

"Every wedding leaves some woman wondering 'what he saw in her.' I myself have made the remark apropos of half a dozen married women I know, and in several cases when I knew the people pretty well, I've inquired of the husband where, and under what circumstances he fell in love."

"And what have you learned?" she was asked.

"I learned that two of the things that most appeal to men are helplessness and a certain dainty femininity of attire that some women affect—which puts the tailor made girl out of business every time.

"One man told me that he was first smitten by love's dart while crossing the street behind a lady, who, on lifting her skirts from the dust displayed lingerie of the dainty, fluffy order that stamps a girl, to the masculine mind, as a 'sweet, feminine creature.' He followed up the girl—and the opportunity. The result was matrimony and a charming flat. Then he awoke to the fact that the femininity was a mere matter of laundry bills, and the lady was in reality one of the sort that insisted on having her own way and his, too; she was, in fact, a bully of the worst type.

"Another man I interviewed met his fate on a railroad train. She was in the act of struggling with a refractory car-window. 'Her little hands,' he said, 'looked so pretty and helpless; and, too, when he took the stubborn sash in hand and forced it open, his own brawn and muscle showed up so well by contrast. Then when she looked up at him and murmured admiringly, 'Oh, it's lovely to be so strong!' his doom was sealed.

What though she were freckled, snub-nosed and red-haired? She was a clinging vine, he a sturdy oak. Well, he married her, of course, and he greatly fancied his role for a year or two; but in course of time her clinging become monotonous. He has grown tired of it, and, between you and me, I think he has sometimes been tempted to bring damages against that railroad company for not having its windows in working order.

"And what conclusion have I reached on the subject you ask? This. That after a few years the result in most cases is the same! Disillusionment, disappointment, and dissatisfaction on the man's part."

"And the woman?"

"As to the woman, she, too, has her disenchantments, but then (this is strictly between ourselves) anything is better than being an old maid!"

Hands Age Rapidly.

A horrible revelation is made in a publication devoted to scientific matters. It is that hands age even more rapidly than faces. So whereas women make every effort to preserve the youthful aspect of their faces, they foolishly allow their hands to giv them away. It is extremely disconcerting to think that the observant eye is not fixed on the face, or even on the telltale chin, but on the hands. There are ways, fortunately, by which their treachery can be circumvented, but precautions are more likely to be neglected in their case than in that of the face.

Squirrels Used for Sable Fur.

Several secrets of the fur trade were revealed in the Lord Chief Justices court in London at a hearing a remarkable claim by a man who was suing a firm which formerly employed him. It was testified that in Berlin there is an extensive industry which employs hundreds of men in turning to "sables" the skins of squirrels brought from Siberia and other parts of the Russian Empire. Several squirrel skins are cut into shape and joined together and, after the skins have undergone processes of dying and straightening, they are sold as sable.

A Womans Unique Distinction.

Dr. Wentchokova, a Russian, who studied and received her degree at Zurich, has, according to a report in a Vienna paper, received an appointment as a member of the faculty of the University of Moscow. The woman who has received this unique distinction has made pathology her special study. Her appointment is especially remarkable because the university which extended the call to her admits no women as students.

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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1908

APHTHOUS FEVER.

Continued from last week.

Vesicles or blisters appear upon the feet between the hoofs, especially at the front of the cleft; about the coronary band, about the base of the supernumerary hoof sand upon the heels. The vesicles upon the teats are more frequently seen about the orifice and may almost cover the teats, and sometimes occur on the skin of the udder. This condition causes much pain. The opening of the teat may be closed by inflamation and swelling resulting from the eruption. Vesicles appear first as small elevations of the superficial layers of the mucous membrane or skin, from ⅛ to ½ inch in diameter: They are of gravish color. Vesicles may not become larger than or they may increase in size to an inch or more in diameter, or several may become confluent and loosen and raise up an area several inches in diameter. Such extremely large blisters occur upon the tongue and muzzle. The vesicles contain at first a clear, straw colored serum which later becomes cloudy. The membrane covering them is thin and soon breaks. When the vesicles break, the loosened epithelial or epidermal layer remains for a time attached at the borders, forming a pocket, and, as it tears more, the loose shreds of membrane hang about the borders of the denuded area until these become detached and fall away.

Vesicles usually appear first in the mouth and almost simultaneously, or a few hours or a day later, on the feet and udder. Sometimes the vesiculation is observed in but one location. In cattle, it is the mouth that is most likely to show lesions, while among sheep and hogs the lesions may be confined to the region of the feet. Vesicles may be few and small or they may be large and numerous. The resulting discomfort and constitutional disturbances are usually in proportion to the extent of the primary eruption. The affected areas are exceedingly sensitive and painful.

As the vesicles form, the fever abates and when the vesicles rupture, the temperature falls to near normal or quite to normal. The subsequent course of the disease is free from fever, unless there is very extensive local inflamation. Vesicles rupture very soon after they form, especially in the mouth, where the membrane covering them is softened by moisture and sustains violence from the constant motion of the tongue, cheeks and lips. About the feet and upon the teats, the vesicles last longer. The second stage lasts one to three days.

The prevention of foot and mouth disease is a difficult matter on account of the virulence of the disease, the ease with which the contagion may be transported and the vitality of the virus in the bodies of apparently recovered animals and in places that have been contaminated by diseased animals.

In former times, attempts to control the disease were regarded as hopeless and when Aphthous fever appeared in a locality it was the custom of cattle owners to inoculate their animals and put them through the disease as quickly as possible. They simply accepted as inevitable the loss of a large part of the value of the herds and flocks in infected regions.

The methods of prevention that have been practiced have consisted: first, in general restrictions on trade in animals of susceptible species and their products and the products of farms in infested districts, and the quarantine of infected herds and premises until danger shall have disappeared or, second, in the method now being practiced in Pennsylvania, consisting of the destruction of infected herds and the complete eradication, with the greatest attainable promptness, of all known centers of infection.

The method of control by quarantine has been practiced successfully in a number of instances. On the other hand, attempts to control foot and mouth disease by this method have often failed. It is exceedingly difficult to quarantine effectually against Aphthous fever, and to attempt to do so is to take great and unwarranted risks. It is necessary that such a quarantine shall be exceedingly rigid, that it shall be faithfully observed to the minutest particular, and that it shall be of long duration. Otherwise, it is not effective, or sufficient to prevent the spread of disease. As long as premises are under quarantine on account of foot and mouth disease there can be no feeling of security in the neighborhood, or even in distant places, on account of the remarkable facility with which this disease spreads. For these reasons, and as a result of considerable successful experience in the use of the "stamping out" method for the control of foot and mouth disease, there has developed, in recent years, a strong sentiment in favor of the application of the second method when the distribution of the disease is such as to denote that it may be successfully controlled and eradicated by this means. The "stamping-out" method was applied with complete success and at small cost, in proportion to the value of the work, in New England in 1902-3.

If foot and mouth disease has been permitted to become very prevalent in a community, then it is not possible to eradicate it by the stamping out method, and the very long, troublesome and, in many respects, painful and oppressive method of controlling the disease by quarantine must be practiced. This means that the work would drag on and quarantine restrictions would have to be continued for years. The successful application of the stamping out method, even at a very large cost, is by far to be preferred.

If the diseased herds are promptly slaughtered and the contaminated premises disinfected, quarantine regulations may be of relatively short duration. On the other hand, if the infected herds are held under quarantine for recovery, the premises they occupy are dangerous and may be a source from which the disease may spread for as long as six months, or perhaps longer, after the recovery of the diseased animals.

When your Watch Stops
You cannot make it go by shaking it.

When the bowels are constipated you can disturb them with cathartics but, like the watch, they will not be able to do their allotted work until they are put into proper condition to do it.

One cannot mend a delicate piece of mechanism by violent methods, and no machine made by man is as fine as the human body.

The use of pills, salts, castor-oil and strong cathartic medicines is the violent method. The use of the herb tonic laxative,

Lane's Family Medicine

is the method adopted by intelligent people.

Headache, backache, indigestion, constipation, skin diseases—all are benefited immediately by the use of this medicine.

Druggists sell it at 25c. and 50c.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured.

By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed, you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflamation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Red Cross Christmas Stamp and its Meaning.

What does the Red Cross Christmas stamp mean?

It means that you are asked to spend one cent more on every Christmas present that you send. It means that this tiny fraction of money, multiplied by thousands, will yield a noble sum for maintenance of a great work—open air day camps for the cure of tuberculosis.

It means that you extend the circle of your friendship until it embraces the friendless, and that your good will reach beyond the few whom you love to the many whom you are bidden to love.

It means that the spirit of Christmas stirs in the heart of Christendom, and that you respond to this spirit by linking your Christmas gifts with the cause of the poor and the ill, with the work of wisdom and of mercy.

CASTORIA.
Bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Lippincott's and the New Year.

In spite of the panic of 1908, the publishers of *Lippincott's Magazine* assert that the past year was one of the most successful in that periodical's long history. Many good things have been secured for the coming twelvemonth, a partial announcement of which was published in the December number.

The January issue has an attractive table of contents, the leading feature of which is a complete novel, "The Flight of Robert Sevier," by Grace MacGowan Cooke, author of "Return," "The Grapple," "Of the Lion's Breed," and other popular books. In this tale Mrs. Cooke has evolved a plot as original as it is fantastic. It deals with the doings of a young professor of chemistry, who discovers a fluid which, when injected into the living body of a human being or an animal, enables that body to float through the air. Believing that his discovery should not be made public before he has perfected it, he tries to conduct his experiments in secret. Then the trouble begins. Few more mirth-provoking yarns have ever been presented, and he who can read it without laughing must be totally lacking in a sense of humor.

There are some unusually good special articles, including one by George L. Knapp on that great yet morbid genius Edgar Allan Poe, who was born just a hundred years ago. Harrison S. Morris writes on "Whistler," and Mrs. La Salle Corbell Pickett gives some interesting reminiscences of her soldier-husband, as well as of Generals Lee and Jackson, in a paper called "The January Generals." "Feed the Children," by Ellis O. Jones; "The Blind Spot" by Edwin L. Sabin, and other seasonable topics are entertainingly discussed under the heading, "Ways of the Hour."

Among the shorter stories "The Green-Room," the second of a notable series of theatrical tales by Will Levington Comfort, stands out prominently. "The Girl Who Forgot," by Eleanor Mercein Kelley, is a story which the reader is not likely to forget. Other good ones are "The Turquoise Ring," by Karl von Kraft; "The Honor of the Chapter," by J. R. Fisher, and "The Woman Who Had No Needs," by Jane Belfield.

Some bright miscellany includes a very funny sketch on "Brains," by Thomas L. Masson, and that mine of amusement, "Walnuts and Wine." *Lippincott's* is plainly on the up-grade.

A Great Sunday Newspaper.

Do you read a Sunday newspaper? "The Philadelphia Press." It prints all the news of the whole world, has an excellent Sporting Section, a superb Woman's Magazine Section and a Comic Section to amuse the children. Also an illustrated magazine in colors, containing stories by famous authors to whom thousands of dollars are paid frequently just for one story. "The Sunday Press" is very entertaining and educating and is constantly gaining in popularity. If you are not a reader of a Sunday paper and not aware of its value, cut out the coupon below and "The Philadelphia Press" will send you a sample copy.

THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS
Sample Copy Coupon

NAME.....

TOWN.....

COUNTY..... STATE.....

When You Put On Stockings.

Of the heavier sort, do your shoes pinch, and your feet swell and perspire? If you sprinkle Allen's Foot-Ease in your shoes, it will give you rest and comfort, and instant relief from any annoyance. Sold Everywhere, 25c. Don't accept any substitute.

To Replace Steam.

That the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will "loosen up" and spend five million dollars in damming the Juniata river, cutting away a mountain, and building a power plant for the electrification of the system at a point near Lewistown, is partly confirmed by practical railroad men who admit that within the next six years such a thing as a steam locomotive will not be seen on the Pennsylvania railroad in this state. Tests were made in the vicinity of Wilkes-Barre a few days ago with the Lehigh Valley's Strang gas electric motor car, which is propelled by electricity and gasoline, the electric motor being the forward part of the car. The rest of the car is used for seating of passengers, while the rear end contains an observation platform. It is claimed that this car in its test on the Lehigh Valley road averaged fifty-seven miles an hour, and that even this speed can be exceeded.

Huge Order for Stamps.

30,000,000 Red Cross Stamps Being Printed

Orders for 30,000,000 Christmas stamps, which are being sold by the National Red Cross Society, of which President Elect Taft is president, have been received already by the society, and this number has been ordered printed. At the headquarters of the society in the war department building, at Washington, there is an unwonted amount of activity, and orders for the stamps are being filled as rapidly as possible. The officers of the society do not want to disappoint anybody who wishes to help make Christmas time merry by contributing in this way to the fight which the society is waging against the great white plague, for which purpose the proceeds from the sale of the stamps will be used.

Teddy Junior a Major.

President's Son is Appointed on Governor Lilley's Staff.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr, has accepted Governor Lilley's offer of an appointment as aid de camp, with the rank of major, on the governor's military staff.

Young Roosevelt attained his majority on September 13 last. He is employed at the works of the Hartford Carpet company.

Major Roosevelt will make his first appearance in the inaugural parade at Hartford on Jan. 6, and he will stand behind the governor in the receiving line at the inaugural ball.

He must have at least three uniforms and wear $100 worth of gold braid.

John W. Gates Will Finance Circus.

The latest financial undertaking of John W. Gates, the multimillionaire steel magnate, who is now a resident of Texas, is a combination of several circuses and menageries to compete with the big circus combine controlled by the Ringling Brothers. The shows that Mr. Gates is about to merge and finance with $5,000,000 capital are the Sells-Floto circus and the Hagenback, Rhodo Royal and John Robinson shows. His purpose is to make the new combination the largest tented amusement enterprice ever offered to the American public.

A new scheme in robbery has been inaugurated. Over in Canton the other afternoon Mr. Harry Walters received an invitation through the mail for him and his wife to spend the evening at Judson W. Stone's. Arriving at the Stone home it was found that no such invitation had been sent. On their return home they found that the rooms of their house had been ransacked, but not much plunder carried away. It will be well for others to profit by Mr. Walter's misfortune and be on the lookout for such letters.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Mary H. Welsh, late of Orange township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the esatte of Mary H. Welsh, late of the township, of Orange, county of Columbia, Pa., deceased, have been granted to Judson P. Welsh, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

JUDSON P. WELSH,
Executor,
12-24-6t State College, Pa.

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are the leaders. Our lines include the following makes:

CHAS. M. STIEFF,
HENRY F. MILLER,
BREWER & PRYOR, KOHLER & CAMPBELL, AND RADEL.

IN ORGANS we handle the ESTEY, MILLER, H. LEHR & CO. AND BOWLBY.

This Store has the agency for SINGER HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINES and VICTOR TALKING MACHINES.

WASH MACHINES
Helby, 1900, Queen, Keystone, Majestic.

J. SALTZER,
Music Rooms No. 105 West Main Street, Below Market.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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—DEALERS IN—
Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, and Confectionery.

Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.
PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.
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ROYAL BUCK or JEWEL CIGAR?
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM.
ALEXANDER BROS. & CO., Bloomsburg, Pa.

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You Will Find a Nice Line at
W. H. BROWER'S
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

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W. H. MOORE,
Corner Main and Iron Sts.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

NOTICE.

In re estate of P. K. Patterson } In the Orphan's Court of Columbia County. No. Term, 1908.

Notice is hereby given that the Orphan's Court of Columbia County, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the 7th day of December, 1908, ordered and decreed that the legal presumption of death of the said P. K. Patterson had been established, these are therefore to require the said P. K. Patterson, the supposed decedent, if alive, or any other person for him, to produce to the said Court within twelve weeks from Dec 24th, 1908, satisfactory evidence of his continuance in life, in default of which, letters of administration on said estate will be granted to the undersigned,

B. F. BATTIN, applicant for letters of administration.
Clinton Helring, Atty. 12-10-3t

ELECTION NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bloomsburg National Bank, of Bloomsburg, Pa. for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking room, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1909 between the hours of 11 and 12 a. m.

WM. H. HIDLAY,
12-10-te. Cashier.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers National Bank of Bloomsburg, Pa., for the election of Directors will take place at their banking room, on Tuesday, January 12, 1909, between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m.

M. MILLEISEN,
12-10-te. Cashier.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, there will be sold at public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid, on

SATURDAY, DEC. 26, 1908,
at 2 o'clock P. M.,

The following described real estate.—All that certain tract or piece of ground situate in the Town of Catawissa, County and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, towit:—Beginning on Main Street in the Town of Catawissa at the corner of lots of Nelson C. Hartman and M. A. Swank, thence along said Main Street Eastwardly ten feet, thence along other lands of said Nelson C. Hartman one hundred and twenty-eight feet, Northwardly to a private alley belonging to said Nelson Hartman, thence along said private alley, Westwardly ten feet to other lands of said M. A. Swank, thence along said lands of M. A. Swank Southwardly one hundred and twenty-eight feet to the place of beginning. This being a part of a larger lot of ground which Isaiah W. Willits and Kate P., his wife and Charles C. Willits as heirs of Jane C. Willits, deceased, by incenture dated August 10, 1888, granted and conveyed unto Nelson C. Hartman.

Also, all that certain lot, messuage or tract of land, situate in the Town of Catawissa, in the County of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described, as follows —Beginning at the corner of Main and Front Streets in said town, thence along said Front Street North twents-seven degrees East one hundred and twenty-five feet to a post, thence South sixty-three degrees East forty feet to a stake, thence South twenty-seven degrees West one hundred and twenty-eight feet to Main Street, thence along said Main Street North sixty-three degrees West forty feet to the place of beginning. Whereon are erected

A TWO STORY
FRAME BUILDING

being a store and dwelling combined, and a two story frame stable.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of James H. Coleman now to the use of C. J. Fisher vs. Martin Swank and Calvin Barndt trading under partnership name of Swank and Barndt, and to be sold as the property of Martin Swank.

CHARLES B. ENT,
Sheriff.
C. J. Fisher, Att'y. 12-3-4t

ELECTION NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the policy holders of the Briarcreek Farmers Mutual Insurance Company, of Lime Ridge, Pa. will be held at the hall of the Centre Grange, No. 56, P. of H. on Tuesday, January 12th, 1909, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. for the election of twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

H. H. BROWN,
12-10-te. Secretary.